

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

RESTRICTED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 1, 1953.

Mr. William B. Mabae, Director
TCA Regional Locust Control Program
American Embassy
Beirut, Lebanon

Dear Mr. Mabae:

We have your letter of January 14 and wish to thank you for calling our attention to ways and means of establishing a TCA airspray unit. Should such a unit become necessary to combat the locust, we shall be glad to have your cooperation in a control program.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

FILE COPIES

F-1

F-2

✓ chron

1-Edens

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 1, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Dr. E. T. Hall, Jr.,
Foreign Service Institute,
2115 C Street, N.W.,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Hall:

I remember quite well your repeated request last summer that people in the field forward to you letters or reports pertaining to economic and social conditions they experience. The enclosed report is an attempt to cooperate with you and your staff in this matter.

Since coming to Saudi Arabia, I have visited quite a number of agricultural areas. This report is of a trip to the Asir province in southwest Saudi Arabia which is about 400 miles from Jidda. The two village areas with which we were most concerned were El Darb on Wadi Itwad and Abha, the capital of the Asir. El Darb is located on the coastal plain and Abha is up in the mountains. Both villages are in remote areas. El Darb is very primitive. Abha is a village of considerable culture as is pointed out in the report.

The report copy you are receiving was meant for rough draft, but we are very short-handed for secretarial assistance. Should you wish to use this report other than in your own files, I would appreciate your having it retyped. Also, should you desire certain rural social organization information, I will be glad to cooperate with you.

Best wishes to you and your staff.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

Enclosure

JADunaway
TCA:EDENS:pm

FILE COPIES

F-1

F-2

✓ Chron

1-Edens

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 1, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Robert C. Moncure,
Agriculturist, OPAR-TCB,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moncure:

Thank you for your letter of January 13 and memos of the 20th, concerning the Abyan Reclamation Project report of Aden. I have read part of the report, and a letter has gone forward requesting the American Consulate office in Aden to send me a copy. Also, I want to thank you for requesting additional bulletins for this office and for the many you have been sending as well as sources of information.

I note your plans to make a field trip to the Middle East and Africa beginning in March. You raised the question of being of assistance at this time. Unless we have some of the planned personnel specialists in the field by the time you are in this area, I do not see how you could spend 10 days to two weeks profitably assisting in agriculture. After the men are here and have had time to recognize their problem, I am sure you could make a valuable contribution. Of course we may have some men in the field by the time you come this way, and I assume some one will notify the Country Director of your visit.

You mentioned the possibility of Dr. Carl Taylor making us a visit. I should be glad to have him see the village of El Darb, and have the benefits of any suggestion he might wish to make. If sufficient water is made available via drilled wells, and a reasonable highway is built between El Darb and Jidda, the El Darb area can become very important.

Best wishes to all in the office.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

JADunaway
TCA:EDENS:pm

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 2, 1953

Mr. Paul E. Barefoot
Carter, Barefoot & Associates
3051 M Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Mr. Barefoot:

We should be very interested in receiving samples and detailed price lists of MED-O-MILK via International Air Parcel Post per your letter dated January 26, 1953.

As suitable fresh milk is absolutely unobtainable here, the potential regarding MED-O-MILK should be great. We shall be looking forward to receiving further information regarding your product.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

470-130-3

TCA/Supply & Requirements Staff
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

19-122/H019

34701

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

1. TCA, Amman, Jidda, Saudi Arabia
and
2. Amman, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

COMMITMENT NUMBER 173 to cover following items (\$105.00)

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | 24 each 2-gallon canvas water bags @ \$2.29 | 54.96 |
| 2. | 1 each unabridged Webster International Dictionary complete
with stand | 50.00 |

cc: Saudi-Arabia Branch, HEARD, TCA
(in duplicate)

TCA:JAS:pm

February 2, 1953

Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

JAS
John A. Runaway

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 2, 1953.

Mr. C. H. Buck
International Engineering Company
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Buck:

Enclosed please find check representing \$5,000 in riyals from the Saudi Arabian Government, under contract and terms of the Agreement between the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures(2)

- 1 - Check
- 2 - Letter from Sadek Hussein
forwarding check to Dir, TCA
dtd February 2, 1953.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 2, 1953.

Mr. Sadak Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for
Technical Assistance
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Hussein:

This will acknowledge and thank you for the receipt of check No. 7/0622 dated 13/5/1372 for the sum of eighteen thousand four hundred and nine Saudi Riyals and two qirsh in the name of Mr. C. H. Buck, representative of the International Engineering Company.

This check, representing \$5000 U.S., has been forwarded to Mr. Buck, according to the terms of the agreement between the governments of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.

Your assistance in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 3, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Surgeon General,
Division of International Health,
U. S. Public Health Service,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The following information is being submitted so that a travel voucher can be prepared for Mrs. G. W. Ferguson's trip from Ridgewood, New Jersey, to Jidda, Saudi Arabia. Extra copies of travel orders are not available and due to lack of secretarial help, it is requested that a copy be prepared in Division of International Health.

1/25/53 Lv Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1600 hrs via P.A.
1/25/53 Ar NYC Airport, 1700 hrs (mileage 12762-12731 - 31 miles)
1/25/53 Lv NYC Airport 1800 hrs via P.A.A.
1/27/53 Ar Beyrouth 0330 hrs
Taxi fare from airport to city \$2.00
1/30/53 Taxi from city to airport \$2.00
Lv Beyrouth 0730 hrs
Ar Jidda 1500 hrs
165 Lebanese pounds for Air Liban ticket

While I was in Washington before leaving for this post, I specially requested that Mrs. Ferguson be routed from New York via Beyrouth to Jidda on American-owned or American-operated airlines, which would mean Pan American to Beyrouth and Saudi Arabian Airlines from Beyrouth to Jidda.

To my great surprise and concern, I received the following cable: "Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, departed NY Jan 25, 6:25 PAA Flight #118. Arrive Beirut Jan 28 3:00 am. Depart Beirut Jan 29 8:00 am NEA Flight #374. Arrive Cairo Jan 29 10:15 am. Depart Cairo Jan 30 12:01 am Misair Flight #767. Arrive Jidda Jan 30 5:10 am."

This arrangement not only made the trip longer, but was contrary to my request, made my wife catch a midnight plane from Cairo (I do not relish my wife travelling alone in Cairo at midnight), but also had her flying Misair, an airline having far from a good reputation. Frankly, I was aghast. Is this the consideration given to wives of officers who are on overseas assignments?

In addition

In addition to routing her this way, no Egyptian visa was obtained.

Following my instructions, Mrs. Ferguson attempted to exchange her ticket at Beyrouth for one on the Saudi Arabian Airline. This proved impossible there, so it was exchanged for an Air Liban ticket which cost one hundred and sixty five (165) Lebanese pounds in addition to the P.A.A. ticket bought in Washington. A man in the Embassy in Beyrouth said that the price of the ticket, purchased in Washington, was incorrect necessitating the charging of additional fare on Air Liban.

Enclosed are receipts showing additional costs.

In addition I should like to inquire if my final voucher from October 1, 1952, to November 27, 1952, has ever been prepared, as I have not been notified by my bank of any deposit covering that period.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Henry Van Zile Hyde, USPHS
Mr. Harry Hanson, USPHS

FILE COPIES

F-1

F-2

chron ✓

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Mrs. G. W. Ferguson

Mrs. Gerald W. Ferguson, wife of G. W. Ferguson, Chief of Health and Sanitation Division, arrived Jidda, January 30, 1953.

Please adjust cost of living for Mr. Ferguson as of this date.

AIR POUCH

RESTRICTED

AmEmbassy Jidda

TOTECH #25

February 3, 1953.

POINT IV MONTHLY REPORT - JANUARY

INTRODUCTION

With excellent weather conditions prevailing, TCA field groups were able to make numerous trips to interior regions and carry out studies and explorations. The final Program Agreement, that of Education, was signed by SAG and a number of Project Agreements are being discussed with the government. Several projects are delayed due to the lack of technicians to carry them out. The attitude, in general, of the Saudis is one of cooperation - with future relations largely dependent on the success in getting work started and in providing visible results.

AGRICULTURE

Plans for the agricultural phase of the El Darb Community Development Project are in preparation.

During the month several meetings were held with the Director General of Agriculture to go over his ideas and those of Point Four concerning Saudi Arabian agricultural development.

EDUCATION

During the month efforts were made to clean up the backlog of trainee applications. The field is still waiting for final Washington approval on candidates whose papers have already been forwarded. SAG has been applying a good deal of pressure in this matter. Commitments made in the past have caused a certain amount of difficulty due to the frequent relative lack of preparation on the part of the candidates.

The School of Commerce is functioning although the increase in size has caused certain difficulties in the way of furniture, equipment and teaching staff. With the signing of the Education Program Agreement, it is expected that a Project Agreement will be drawn up to formalize the TCA-Commerce Committee understanding.

EBetzig/1

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Page 2

TOTEC #25

AmEmbassy Jidda

NATURAL RESOURCES

Two trips were made to Qunfidha, 300 kilometers south of Jidda, in order to get samples of water from 6 possible sources of water supply for that city. The water specimens were later analyzed.

On January 12, Mr. Bogue accompanied by Mr. Philby, noted British explorer and student of Arabia, left on a month's trip to northern Arabia to study reported sulphur deposits.

Work continued on a joint report with Michael Baker Inc., concerning the feasibility of check dams at Riyadh. Test drilling by the contracted company was done at several sites in an attempt to study the permeability of the soil and to evaluate the probable effectiveness of the dams.

Baker, Inc., carried on drilling at Riyadh, Yenbo, Muwaih and Taif. One exploratory hole drilled 30 kilometers from the town of Yenbo produced potable water containing 2000 parts per million of dissolved salts. However, the flow was limited and would not be sufficient for the town.

At Muwaih a supply of water was found and the rig moved to Taif to begin drilling in an effort to find water for that small city. A rotary rig has been assigned for work at the Darb Project Site and casing for Darb and Qizan water supplies was shipped from Jidda.

Trucks to be used for the water resource program have been released following final clearance of a letter of credit. These trucks are being shipped from New York and will greatly relieve the extremely tight transport problem.

SAG has requested that studies be made leading towards increasing water supplies on the Medina-Mecca pilgrimage road. Work proceeds slowly due to lack of aerial photographs, lack of transportation and the transfer of some rigs to Al Hasa Province.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Conferences were held by Mr. Kennedy with the Customs Committee reviewing an Index which will greatly simplify the interpretation of the new Tariff Law. This was time-consuming work but important in that it involved decisions as to the particular tariff items under which imported goods will be classified. Approval of the index will be sought by the Committee so that it may be published.

January 22, in order to select the camp site and cooperate with the drilling crew in locating well sites for the project camp. Wells will be so located to provide water for a demonstration plot of ground as well as for the headquarters camp.

RESTRICTED

Page 3
 TOTECH #25
 AmEmbassy Jidda

On January 25, Mr. Kennedy and the Committee went to Dhahran to consult with the Minister of Finance on the problem of the relationship between the SAG Railroad Company and Customs. The Port of Dammam is managed by the Railroad which transports goods some eight miles to the Customs warehouses. Satisfactory arrangements have not yet been worked out for the turn-over of goods from the Railroad to Customs.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

Due to the fact that only the Division Chief is in the field, work progressed slowly. Investigation of conditions were carried out in Jidda including a visit to the civil Mayor of Jidda in order to study the garbage - refuse disposal methods, drainage problems and water supply system.

Conferences were held with Ministry of Health officials to discuss future Projects. SAG insists that the first one deal with the establishment of a laboratory, for the manufacture of vaccine for cholera, small pox, and typhoid fever, at Taif. Other projects deal with the construction of pit privies and the setting up of a school to teach laboratory technicians. It would appear as though SAG approval of these latter projects is dependent on TCA's willingness to cooperate on the vaccine laboratory.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

A field party composed of Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Goudarzi of Natural Resources Division, Mr. Buck of International Engineering and technicians of the contracted concern left on January 16 to make an extended reconnaissance of the railroad route. The party is expected to be gone from three to four weeks, depending on the time spent in studying passes through the mountains and other difficult terrain features. Prior to leaving, three days were spent in a Saudi Arabian plane making an aerial reconnaissance over the prospective route.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

As staff housing is a first consideration, plans were drafted of a simple structure using local material and certain native architectural features. This headquarters house will be located between El Darb and open land to the Northwest. This land is arable and if water is found in sufficient quantity it should prove to be a valuable addition to local economic resources. Mr. Moon of the Agriculture Division and a party of local personnel left for El Darb on January 22, in order to select the camp site and cooperate with the drilling crew in locating well sites for the project camp. Wells will be so located as to provide water for a demonstration plot of ground as well as for the headquarters camp.

RESTRICTED

Page 4
TOTEK #25
AmEmbassy Jidda

Conversations took place between TCA and SAC officials concerning repair of the Jidda-Darb-Qizan road as being a part of the Rural Community Development Project. It is probable that TCA will contribute towards the purchase of equipment needed to carry out this work.

For the Ambassador

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

Chron.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 4, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Heeseman Fryer, NEADS, TCA/W

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Revision of Budget Submissions for FY-1954

Attached are five copies of the narratives for the FY-1954 budget which have been rewritten in accordance with TCA/Washington request.

Also attached are five copies of the tabulations, the figures of which were submitted by the Division Chiefs.

Enclosures

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1954

TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Edward Betsig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Revision of Budget Submissions for FY-1954

Attached are five copies of the narratives for the FY 1954 budget which I have rewritten in accordance with the request of TCA/W .

Also attached are five copies of the tabulations, the figures of which were submitted by the Division Chiefs.

Enclosures.

RESTRICTED

- 1954 BUDGET REWRITE-

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA CONCERNING THE COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

A. Geography - Climate

Saudi Arabia, located in one of the world's desert belts, has an area variously estimated at from 600,000 to 800,000 square miles. Uncertain rains, which in most of Saudi Arabia average between 2" and 5", can mean localized droughts of several years duration. The southwest corner of Saudi Arabia, in the highland regions, may have as much as 12" yearly. The land is characterized by sand and rock deserts, barren mountains and plateaus, which being devoid of a thick plant cover, are most subject to wind, sand and water erosion.

B. Natural Resources

Nature was not generous to Saudi Arabia. Water, a prime resource, is most deficient. Gold, salt, cement rock and other minerals are known to exist, although definite information concerning commercial feasibility is lacking. There are two gold mines, one of which is probably to be shut down and another which is not yet producing. The only rich strike has been in oil and natural gas.

Considerable areas of uncultivated but arable land exist in the Tihama-Asir region. The use of this land is dependent upon water together with the application of capital, technical knowledge and careful planning and organization.

C. Population

Saudi Arabia's estimated 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 people are still largely living as in the past in small isolated farms, villages and

RESTRICTED

settlements on the seacoast; in oases and wadis or on the poor grazing lands as wandering nomads. While few accurate statistics are available, probably 25% of the people are bedouin who may be wholly nomadic or part nomad-part **cultivator**. There are few sizeable cities - namely Jidda, 100,000; Mecca, 100,000; and Riyadh, 80,000.

A movement appears to exist of peoples to the cities. This is noticeable in the Hasa oil towns where people from all over Arabia may be found working. At Riyadh, many bedouins have gathered, drawn there both by the severity of the recent drought and by the King's hand-out of food and supplies. The Riyadh Railroad and the new water supplies have also enabled the city to grow considerably. Jidda and Mecca are also profiting indirectly as a result of the oil boom. With slowly improving living standards, Saudi Arabia's population can be expected to increase considerably in the future.

D. Government

The Saudi Arabian Government is semi-feudal and autocratic with the King, both absolute monarch and religious leader, ruling through his sons, advisors and ministers. As he grows older, the problem of who is to succeed him grows serious. To forestall trouble, he has designated the Crown Prince to succeed him.

Centralisation of power in the King's hands and attention to even small administrative details by him has prevented the growth of any sort of a representative government and created an officialdom which is prevented from making important decisions. The Minister of Finance does, however, take some initiative into his own hands. Complicating the situation is the fact that there are three centers of government activity,

the capital, Riyadh; Mecca and Jidda. Decisions of even minor importance have to be referred to Mecca and Riyadh before action can be taken. This naturally results in loss of time and stifling of local initiative. Also, as Mecca is closed to non-Moslems and visits to Riyadh are limited to SAG invitation, daily intercourse with government officials is much more difficult than it is in most countries.

The government is characterized by inadequate organization of the Ministries and Departments which function with antiquated procedures and a decided lack of personnel capable of carrying on a modern state's business. A government so organized might have sufficed for the grazing-agricultural-pilgrimage economy of twenty years ago but not for the problems of running the more complicated economy coming into being.

E. Industry - Industrial Development

There is little industry save small handicraft shops and consequently most consumer goods and capital goods must be imported. An economic development potential is apparent in the possible growth of industries based on oil and natural gas to produce fertilizers, liquid gas, etc. Also rising local buying power should make it possible to promote the production locally of certain materials and goods such as cement, tiles, and other building materials, etc., and also increase the number of profitable service industries.

Investment of funds by local or foreign capital requires a clearer and more favorable attitude on the part of SAG than demonstrated to date.

Local capital has developed the Taif, Mecca and Dammam electric plants.

To date, SAG has done little direct industrial financing though it did help finance a soap factory which is not yet functioning.

F. Transportation and Communication

Difficult terrain features, the small population and the government's limited budget in the past prevented Saudi Arabia from acquiring a modern transportation and communication network. Until a few years ago camels and donkeys on land and dhows sailing the coastal waters were the chief means of transport. The Me'an-Medina Railroad line was never repaired following its destruction in World War I.

In recent years a railroad has been built from Dammam to Riyadh, the Mecca-Jidda road paved, and the Medina-Jidda road is being paved with 60 miles completed. Other roads and the Riyadh-Jidda Railroad are in the planning stage. Aramco has paved or oiled a number of Hasa Province roads in order to carry on its operations.

G. Agriculture

Agriculture in Saudi Arabia is handicapped by limited water resources and a subsequent restricted quantity of arable lands, a poor network of intra- and inter-regional surface transportation facilities, antiquated farming techniques, poor selection of plant varieties, lack of any technical aid and advice on the part of the Government, lack of any institutions to give farm credit to the cultivator, poorly organized marketing facilities and practically no educational or extension facilities. Less than 5% of the land is cultivated. In the past, when foreign exchange was derived from such uncertain sources as the Haj revenues, food imports had to be limited. Famine was not unknown. The people are still poorly nourished and many live on the barest of diets. The bedouin have never derived more than a precarious existence from their flocks. Dates are the leading crop followed by cereals and small quantities of fruits and vegetables.

H. Education

Markets are unsanitary with food exposed to flies, dirt, dust, and the hands of peddlers. The problem is aggravated by the indifference with which these conditions are regarded. 1950 figures list 172 primary and 10 secondary schools where but 20,613 students attend the first and 796 the second. Due to the lack of commercial and vocational schooling, many foreigners are employed in commercial establishments and in government agencies. Higher education is limited to a college to train students to be judges and no agricultural schools exist. There are no schools for girls. It is not difficult to realize how profoundly the lack of a modern educational system affects government, industry, the professions, agriculture and all other trades.

I. Health

The health and sanitation conditions under which the great majority of people live in Saudi Arabia are very poor. The lack of hospitals, clinics, doctors, dentists and mid-wives, in all but the larger cities, means that the vast majority of the people are born, live and die without medical or dental care. While no reliable statistics exist, the death rate for babies and young children is believed to be very high. The incidence of malaria, T.B., venereal disease, dysentery and other debilitating diseases is great.

Sanitary facilities such as sewerage, cesspools, garbage disposal, etc., are only beginning to be improved but in general are still very primitive. Clean water supplies are slowly being provided but most people, even in the largest cities, obtain water from motor tank trucks or donkey drawn water carts. Unsanitary, crowded living conditions are prevalent and are the result of poverty and ignorance.

From the distances which now afflict them. Transportation facilities must also be improved.

Markets are unsanitary with food exposed to flies, dirt, dust, and the hands of passers-by. The problem is aggravated by the indifference with which these conditions are regarded. A great deal of this attitude is a result of the Moslem faith with its fatalistic acceptance of conditions.

However, in 1952 the Ministry of Health's budget was increased. Fifteen years ago, no modern hospital existed and even doctors were very few in number. Preventive health measures are only beginning to be undertaken as in the Quarantine Service, the quarters for pilgrims, malaria control projects and the like.

Current Economic and Political Problems

In large part, Saudi Arabia's problems arise from the circumstances which have placed relatively great wealth at the disposal of a hitherto poor, loosely organized state. Also, in the past, even if the Saudi Arabian Government had willed it otherwise, poverty prevented it from carrying out more than a mere skeleton of a program in education, health and sanitation, agricultural improvement, roads and communication, pilgrimage facilities, etc.

There are a number of basic problems:

- 1) Most of the people live in dire poverty and have an extremely depressed standard of living. Therefore, a central objective should be to achieve a more equitable distribution of income through higher agricultural and industrial output and productivity. To raise the latter the people must be better educated and freed from the diseases which now afflict them. Transportation facilities must also be improved.

2) These and other services require a well-conceived program whereby government revenues may be expended fruitfully. The national income in large part goes to the government; therefore, development is in its hands. However, it is difficult for a feudal Kingdom to evolve into a state capable of carrying out many complicated functions. A modern, responsible executive and some sort of legislative body capable of expressing the people's needs are necessities still lacking. Ministries and departments should be strengthened and organized so as to become responsible bodies capable of carrying out their duties. Efforts should be made to raise standards of efficiency. The people of Saudi Arabia should be given reasons to feel that they are the real beneficiaries of the oil wealth. The oil resources should be used as a national heritage to build a strong, independent Saudi Arabia.

3) Probably more than most other under-developed countries, Saudi Arabia lacks technicians capable of instituting and carrying out work in education, agriculture, public health, government and industry. Hence, even if a well-integrated plan existed, or even if the government knew of the results to be gained from certain projects, Saudi Arabia probably could not carry out the plan without the help of foreign technicians. This makes a broad training program and the growth of educational institutions of prime importance.

Saudi Arabian Economic Development Plans

A number of factors must be considered in presenting an explanation of Saudi Arabia's "need for external assistance and of the particular opportunities for the United States -- under specified policy objectives -- to help improve the living standards of his people and provide better pilgrimage facilities, it has not led to long-range, broadly conceived development plans. The Government's activities have been devoted to constructing some free world as a whole."

miles of roads, a railroad, hospitals, harbor works, airports, city street

Saudi Arabia is a nation which is of definite importance to the U. S., paving and electric works. The Saudi Arabian Government's interest in development is shown in its early signing of a U. S. Point Four General Agreement for technical aid and cooperation and by the number of foreign individuals and missions coming to the country at the King's invitation. To date, Riyadh, Mecca, Taif, and Jidda have been the main beneficiaries with Dammam, Dhahran and other Hasa towns profiting from work carried on by the Arabian American Oil Company.

While the results achieved so far should not be underestimated, the work done lacks balance and breadth. Revenues should be husbanded and spent

with great care. An economic development plan needs adequate funds, fixed goals and purposes and an efficient administrative organization. Expenditures

for public works of all types should be complemented by growing budgets for

regular education, agriculture, health, and other activities. The inadequate expenditures for agriculture have given little permanent benefit. Little, if anything, has been done to broaden the base of the Saudi economy through promoting the growth of industry.

Initial steps in an important factor in determining what Saudi Arabia becomes in the future. There is a great gap between receiving a fair income and in being able to employ it profitably. Anything the U.S. can do to create conditions conducive to an economically and socially useful employment of

Point Four Objectives

A number of factors must be considered in presenting an explanation of Saudi Arabia's "need for external assistance and of the particular opportunities for the United States -- under specified policy objectives -- to make a real contribution to the national well-being and the strengthening of the free world as a whole."

Saudi Arabia is a nation which is of definite importance to the U. S. for the following reasons: Its strategic position militarily; its great oil industry and reserves necessary for the functioning of Free Europe's economy; the fact that this oil industry, representing one of the largest single overseas investments of the U. S. with its subsequent considerable yearly returns to U.S. taxpayers and government; the position of leadership held by Saudi Arabia amongst the Arab States and the prestige it has in the Middle East; its friendship and trust in the U.S. - an attitude uncommon amongst the Middle East nations; and its pro-western policy in the past and present.

Being important to U.S. policy, the question arises concerning the need of Saudi Arabia for external assistance. "Why", it is asked, "should an oil rich country find such aid necessary?"

Saudi Arabia needs external assistance because of the revolution caused in her way of life by the discovery and exploitation of oil deposits. The need to transform a simple subsistence-level economy country into a modern nation is apparent to anyone familiar with the local scene. Guidance at this initial stage is an important factor in determining what Saudi Arabia becomes in the future. There is a great gap between receiving a fair income and in being able to employ it profitably. Anything the U.S. can do to create conditions conducive to an economically and socially useful employment of

the Saudi Arabian Government's income will be amove in the direction of works with a nation still in the formative stage, seeking and needing foreign building a stable nation. Thus in its broadest sense the United States is aid. Saudi Arabia is not yet afflicted with the violent nationalistic tendencies characterizing those countries, which, unlike this country, were for years integrity and internal order through the growth of a sound economy and of a occupied or controlled by European powers. Confidence in the United States healthy, educated people.

Being a leader amongst the Arab States, she can become a stabilizing wealth of the country exploited by U. S. companies and Saudi's willingness to element in one of the world's most explosive areas. However, her heritage allow the Madinah airfield to be used by American planes.

of poverty and the lack of effective governmental agencies make this

Saudi Arabia can be a land of some promise. This is said with sober transitional phase a difficult one. Unless her people become educated, realization of the immense tasks facing her government. It would appear as better fed and have proper health facilities, political and social disturb- though a little aid and assistance might go farther here than in other ances are not impossible. It should be recognized that the demands on countries. Some countries have a precarious balance between a large and Saudi Arabia are heavy. Even were the new revenues used most carefully, so rapidly growing population and known resources. In some instances, the much work in so many fields has to be started and carried along that it will population would appear to be out-pacing the growth of agriculture and take years to provide the country with services long accepted as necessities industry. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, has a population relatively in many other countries.

Furthermore, mere revenues do not change the minds of a people's ratio favors gradual change by using the new resources to create a higher governors overnight. It is the government of a culture innured by a standard of living.

combination of poverty and the Moslem religion to accepting disease, hunger,

It is not intended to over-estimate the degree to which the TCA program heat and diet as part of a life view. Thus it is difficult for them to grasp can help in implementing this policy. However, Point Four's capacity to aid the conception of a dynamic plan to bring about a new way of life. TCA can contributions toward this goal should not be ignored. Saudi Arabia is the help to stimulate SAG into beginning and enlarging such endeavors. Such some of a struggle for power and influence. Few countries depend and will guidance, costing relatively little in terms of dollars, can have the effect continue to depend to such a great extent upon foreigners and foreign nations of motivating SAG to spend much larger sums than currently for economic as does Saudi Arabia. Point Four is thus presented with an opportunity to development purposes.

have U. S. technicians work in close cooperation with SAG. They ought to have Conditions in Saudi Arabia while difficult would yet appear somewhat more an influence which should help in strengthening the ties of friendship between propitious than in a number of other Middle Eastern countries. In Arabia, TCA

the United States and Saudi Arabia and in perhaps forestalling some other works with a nation still in the formative stage, seeking and needing foreign aid. Saudi Arabia is not yet afflicted with the violent nationalistic tendencies characterizing those countries, which, unlike this country, were for years occupied or controlled by European powers. Confidence in the United States has been shown in many ways, including the desire to have the oil and mineral wealth of the country exploited by U. S. companies and SAG's willingness to allow the Dhahran airfield to be used by American planes.

Saudi Arabia can be a land of some promise. This is said with sober realization of the immense tasks facing her government. It would appear as though a little aid and assistance might go further here than in other countries. Some countries have a precarious balance between a large and rapidly growing population and known resources. In some instances, the population would appear to be out-pacing the growth of agriculture and industry. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, has a population relatively small in comparison to its new resource potential. This population-resource ratio favors gradual change by using the new resources to create a higher standard of living.

It is not intended to over-estimate the degree to which the TCA program can help in implementing this policy. However, Point Four's capacity to make contributions toward this goal should not be ignored. Saudi Arabia is the scene of a struggle for power and influence. Few countries depend and will continue to depend to such a great extent upon foreigners and foreign missions as does Saudi Arabia. Point Four is thus presented with an opportunity to have U. S. technicians work in close cooperation with SAG. They ought to have an influence which should help in strengthening the ties of friendship between

the United States and Saudi Arabia and in perhaps forestalling some other power from acquiring influence through employment of its own technicians. United States technicians can be a main line of communication between America and Arabia. They can help to bring to Saudi Arabia some of our ideas and our ways of doing things. In addition to technicians, Point Four should be adequately supplied and equipped to carry out concrete projects and works. A technician does not function in a vacuum. He needs tools to work with or he is incapable of carrying out his task.

In November, 1952, Project Agreements were signed for the following Divisions: Transportation and Communication, Agriculture, and Natural Resources. Project Agreements were signed for the Railway Survey and the Aerial Survey.

In December, 1952, the Public Health and Sanitation Agreement and the Rural Community Development Project Agreement were signed.

In January, 1953, the last Project Agreement, namely that for Education, was signed thus finalizing all of the Division Programs.

Agreements for cooperative Public Health projects for the organization of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines at Jeddah and for the construction of pit privies for primary schools have been drawn up and are being discussed with the Saudi Arabian Government.

Another project dealing with the local training of laboratory technicians is also in the discussion stage.

In Education, projects which are being studied concern a police-fireman training station; local training projects of various sorts and project agreements with the School of Commerce and the Industrial School, both of Jeddah.

RESTRICTED

SECTION III

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

In the past, due to the time-consuming nature of negotiations with

A. Status of over-all negotiations of Program and Project Agreements

The Point Four General Agreement was signed on January 17, 1951.

The Public Administration and Government Services Division functions under the Point Four Project Agreement in the Fields of Finance and Customs signed September 25, 1951. It is expected that this Agreement will be revised by an exchange of letters to make it conform to the other Program Agreements.

In November, 1952, Program Agreements were signed for the following Divisions: Transportation and Communication, Agriculture, and Natural Resources. Project Agreements were signed for the Railway Survey and the Aerial Survey.

In December, 1952, the Public Health and Sanitation Agreement and the Rural Community Development Project Agreement were signed.

In January, 1953, the last Program Agreement, namely that for Education, was signed thus formalizing all of the Division Programs.

Agreements for cooperative Public Health projects for the organization of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines at Taif and for the construction of pit privies for primary schools have been drawn up and are being discussed with the Saudi Arabian Government.

Another project dealing with the local training of laboratory technicians is also in the discussion stage.

In Education, projects which are being studied concern a police-fireman training mission; local training projects of various sorts and project agreements with the School of Commerce and the Industrial School, both of Jidda.

RESTRICTED

2. TCA and Other Technical Assistance Programs

In the past, due to the time-consuming nature of negotiations with the Saudi Arabian Government, emphasis has not been placed upon drawing up separate project agreements save for large scale projects as the Railway Survey. However, it is expected that all future activities will be carried out only after formal signing of project agreements. Work under the Rural Community Development Project is being pushed. Talks are taking place concerning SAG and TCA contributions towards improving the road to the El Darb project site. Five are to be assigned from Mecca.

These will be given instruction courses and also trained through actual field work. In its first year of work in Saudi Arabia, WHO has done little control work, preferring to defer this until the counterparts had been assigned. The team has carried out studies concerning type and quantity of mosquitoes, incidence of disease and related matters in the Mecca - Wadi Fathma - Jidda area. The Saudi Arabian Government provided a lump sum of 25,000 Saudi Riyals to be expended for laborers' salaries and incidentals plus trucks, oil, office building and furnishings, etc. Another lump sum is to be provided when the first is spent.

2) A venereal disease control team is located at Mecca. It consists of two or three doctors. As non-Muslims are not permitted to go to Mecca, they have not yet been contacted and little is known of this program.

3) A quarantine adviser - Dr. El Far, an Egyptian - has recently come to Jidda to work with the Quarantine Service, directed by Dr. Madani. It is believed WHO is to install approximately \$15,000 worth of laboratory equipment in the new building of the Quarantine Service.

RESTRICTED

A number of conferences with WHO personnel have been held by SAG technicians with the object of working in close cooperation and in developing projects which aid Saudi Arabia but do not cause duplication.

B. TCA and Other Technical Assistance Programs

World Health Organization - At this time there are three groups of WHO technicians in Saudi Arabia.

1) A malaria control team consisting of a malarialogist, entomologist, and an assistant - all Egyptian. The team works in the Jidda - Wadi Fatima - Medina - Mecca region with the objectives of carrying on malaria control work and training Saudis. The Saudi Arabian Government only recently appointed the necessary counterparts for training. Four young men of the Health Ministry have now been assigned from Jidda and five are to be assigned from Mecca. These will be given instruction courses and also trained through actual field work. In its first year of work in Saudi Arabia, WHO has done little control work, preferring to defer this until the counterparts had been assigned. The team has carried out studies concerning type and quantities of mosquitoes, incidence of disease and related matters in the Mecca - Wadi Fatima - Jidda area. The Saudi Arabian Government provided a lump sum of 30,000 Saudi Riyals to be expended for laborers' salaries and incidentals plus trucks, oil, office building and furnishings, etc. Another lump sum is to be provided when the first is spent.

2) A venereal disease control team is located at Mecca. It consists of two or three doctors. As non-Moslems are not permitted to go to Mecca, they have not yet been contacted and little is known of this program.

3) A quarantine adviser - Dr. El Far, an Egyptian - has recently come to Jidda to work with the Quarantine Service, directed by Dr. Hachem. It is believed WHO is to install approximately \$18,000 worth of laboratory equipment in the new building of the Quarantine Service.

A number of conferences with WHO personnel have been held by TCA technicians with the object of working in close cooperation and in developing projects which aid Saudi Arabia but do not cause duplication.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

The FAO group has been working in Saudi Arabia for over two years concentrating on studies in the Asir and other areas. Published reports include "Date Cultivation in Saudi Arabia" by el-Baker and "Report to the Government of Saudi Arabia on Land and Water Resources" by C. Wm. Burningham. A report on Tihama soils by a Mr. Ferris and reports of Mr. Tethill have not been published. At this time there are ten technicians with the Mission. These include W. Fred Johnson, Chief FAO Mission; C. Theodore Carlson, Date Specialist; N. Simansky, Chief, Jizan Project; Wm. Zarmit, Engineering Administrative Assistant; Thomas O. Smallwood, Leader, Tihama Investigations; D. Astafieff, Irrigation Engineer; Dr. Emeric Mez, Engineering Survey Assistant; Abdalla Arar, Engineering Survey Assistant; Mohammed K. El Saby, Fisheries Biologist, Luigi Farine, Fisheries Engineer.

Several FAO projects have been proposed to the SAG. A date packing and marketing specialist is to work at the Hasa Oasis (Hofuf) in order to push the export of dates. Machinery has arrived and will be set up in Jidda in order to pack Medina dates for sale to pilgrims. At this time the Hasa project is stalled while SAG decides whether to carry out this proposal.

Recently an Egyptian fishery expert arrived in Jidda aboard a boat chartered by FAO to carry out studies for 6 months to determine the feasibility of establishing modern commercial fishing in the Red Sea. The project is encountering many difficulties including extremely high cost of ice, lack of local refrigeration facilities, non-existence of marketing facilities other than small fish peddlars, local dietary habits concerning the edibility of fish and the difficult problem of future financing.

The major FAO proposal is for an extensive project in Tihama-Asir at Jizan. Here plans have been drawn up for the establishment of an agricultural

RESTRICTED

5

C. Recruitment of Personnel

school and experiment station and for irrigation works to bring into cultivation an extensive tract of land. The project costs, depending on the extent of the work to be done, vary from one to eight million dollars.

Although TCA was not consulted when the project proposals were drawn up, due to lack of means of financing the project itself, FAO would like to have TCA provide the money to carry its proposals into action. This presents many problems of policy over and beyond the very real one of the great cost of the project. FAO has an experienced staff and doubtless has much technical competence to offer SAG. It is possible that FAO technicians will be consulted and used for specific projects in the future. SAG has decided to finish aerial photography work in the area and complete topographical and irrigation studies already started. SAG's decision to go ahead and finance the field work has not been announced.

Although Point Four was not consulted when the project proposals were drawn up, TCA technicians have worked with FAO in making geological and water studies for the projects. FAO at present works under the direction of the Director General of Agriculture. Relations with this Department are not good and there are rumors that FAO may withdraw its technicians from Saudi Arabia.

A medical doctor, a malariologist and a sanitation-engineer have been recruited but are awaiting security clearances prior to coming to Saudi Arabia. An additional sanitation-engineer has been requested. Recruitment of a local medical doctor in the field is taking place. It is expected that recruitment of a Medical Officer - Laboratory and Medical Office Supply - will be requested in the near future.

RESTRICTED

C. Recruitment of Personnel

As of this date the recruitment requirements of U. S. technical personnel are as follows:

Program

Administrative Assistant - Procurement and four secretaries. All are being recruited.

Agriculture

Technicians of the following types: Soil Specialist, Animal Husbandry Specialist; Horticulturist, Entomologist, Irrigation Engineer, Date Specialist, Agriculture Extension Specialist. Recruitment has been requested of all of these technicians save the date specialist and the horticulturist. Another entomologist will have to be recruited to replace the technician originally assigned but returned to the United States for medical reasons.

Education

No requests at this time.

Public Administration and Government Services

A statistician is being recruited for customs

An accountant for SAG budget.

Public Health

A medical doctor, a malarialogist and a sanitarian-engineer have been recruited but are awaiting security clearances prior to coming to Saudi Arabia. An additional sanitarian-engineer has been requested. Recruitment of a local medical doctor in the field is taking place. It is expected that recruitment of a Medical Officer - Laboratory and Medical Office Supply - will be requested in the near future.

Transportation and Communication

It is probable that in a short time, recruitment of a communication engineer will be requested.

Natural Resources

Two of the staff are due for home leave in the next five months. Recruitment of a replacement for one technician in Saudi Arabia on a one-year term of duty is dependent on the decision concerning projects to be undertaken. Return of the technicians on home leave is dependent on a number of factors.

Proposed Natural Gas Fertilizer Project

Recruitment of a technician to advise SAG in the use of natural gas and other industrial development problems is being undertaken. At this time it is not known in the field whether this technician will be a regular TCA employee or a contracted person.

Range Conservation Project

Washington is recruiting the services of a range conservation expert to study and advise SAG what can be done to improve range land use.

It should be noted that the grades and positions on the summary breakdown sheets are in general in the highest brackets. This is to take care of all likely expenses. However, junior or middle grade technicians, if qualified and properly motivated it is likely that contributions to joint projects professionally, should be recruited.

Size of Mission

For 1954, recruitment strength is set at 43 for regular TCA personnel. This is considered to be an optimum size taking into consideration available housing, size of Saudi Arabian program, attitude of SAG, and the absorptive

capacity of the country. A serious problem is caused by the very nature of Saudi Arabia. Outside of Jidda and the oil towns in Wassa, living conditions are harsh. Yet if Point Four is to have a program other than merely near the cities, it needs to recruit personnel who have the capacity and make-up to live under primitive conditions, isolated for extended periods of time. The fanatical nature of the Wahhabi religious group precludes the use in Saudi Arabia of personnel obtained from qualified religious groups. As additional projects get underway, it is expected that these

Recruitment for Saudi Arabia is thus difficult for it is not only a question of technical competence but also of particular personal qualifications. It need not be stated that the success or failure of the program in large part depends on the type of men and women assigned to work there.

D. Host Government Contributions

In FY-52, SAG contributions are estimated as having been \$397,755. In FY-53, SAG contributions through January 15, 1953, are estimated as being \$545,800. To date, SAG contributions have been greater than Point Four contributions. It would seem probable that this will continue to be true in the future as projects get underway in education, health, agriculture, and transportation. SAG demonstrates a desire to get things accomplished and if properly motivated it is likely that contributions to joint projects will increase. However, the knowledge that other countries receive larger sums through TCA has created difficulties in the past with SAG. The government has large oil revenues but also many obligations. It considers it needs TCA aid as much as any other country. This attitude, plus the primitive nature

RESTRICTED

9

of Saudi Arabia, would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry on a program unless adequately provided with supplies and equipment.

For full details, refer to American Embassy, Jidda, TOTSC Despatch #21, January 26, 1952.

E. Supply - Equipment Requirements

Refer to cable of January 26, concerning supply - equipment requirements of FY-1953. As additional projects get underway, it is expected that there will be a consequent rise in these requirements for FY-54. At this time it is difficult to provide this information in greater detail.

F. Funds

It is expected that by the end of FY-1953, the full sum of money allocated to the Saudi Arabian program will have been obligated.

RESTRICTED

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Summary
FY-1954 Budget
Technical Cooperation Administration
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	U.S. Technicians No.	Cost	Local Empl No.	Cost	Trainees No.	Cost	Transportation Persons	Effects	Supplies and Equipment	TOTAL
100 Agriculture	9	99300	4	11800	-	-	31500	8000	135000	285600
200 Public Health & Sanitation	7	85488	4	11800	-	-	35900	7000	135000	275188
300 Education	3	37146	4	13600	33	135000	9700	3000	125000	323446
400 Natural Resources	5	71676	3	8000	-	-	37000	10000	280000	406676
500 Transp. & Communica.	2	30240	1	2700	-	-	10600	2000	110000	155540
700 Pub. Adm. & Govt. Serv.	5	70633	1	3800	-	-	25000	10000	10000	119633
900 Prog. Dir.	13	98737	16	25500	-	-	27600	10000	335000	496837
TOTALS	44	493220	33	77200	33	135000	177500	50000	885000	2062920

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

FY-1954 Budget
Technical Cooperation Administration
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Prog. No.	Positions - Title	No.	M.Y.	PERSONAL SERVICES (.01)				TRAVEL (.02)				Trans. Effects (.03)	Rents Etc. (.06)	Contr. Serv. (.07)	Supplies & Equipt. (.08-.09)		TOTAL
				Grade	Salary	Diff.	Allow. C.O.L.-Sep.	Mid-East	S.A.	U.S.	Total				Proj.	Prog.	
100	AGRICULTURE																
	Chief, Division	1	1	Pt.4-3	11030	2758	2640										
	Agronomist	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Animal Husbandry	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Horticulturist	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Entomologist	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	Irrig.Engineer	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Soils Specialist	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	Date Specialist	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	Agric.Ext.Spec.Agt.	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	TOTALS	9	7	-	65810	16450	17040	4,000	10000	15300	29300	8000			135000		271600
											29300	8000			135000		
200	PUBLIC HEALTH & SAN.																
	Chief, Division	1	1	PT.4-3	11030	2758	2640										
	Med.Officer	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Entomologist	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	Sanitarian	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Sanitarian	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Med.Officer-Lab.	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Med.Officer-Supply	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	TOTALS	7	6	-	56680	14168	14640	4000	15000	14300	33300	7000			135000		260788
											33300	7000			135000		
300	EDUCATION																
	Chief, Division	1	1	Pt.4-3	11030	2758	2640										
	Teacher	1	.5	TCA-3	4565	1141	1200										
	Teacher	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400										
	Training Grants							2000	2500	5000	9500	3000		135000	125000		
	TOTALS	3	2.5	-	24725	6181	6240				9500	3000		135000	125000		309646 Incl.all trng.award

Prog.No.	Positions - Title	No.	M.Y.	Grade	PERSONAL SERVICES (.01)			Total	TRAVEL (.02)				Trans. Effects (.03)	Rents Etc. (.06)	Contr. Serv. (.07)	Supplies & Equipmt. (.08-.09)		TOTAL
					Salary	Diff.	Allow. C.O.L.-Sep.		Mid.East	S.A.	U.S.	Total				Proj.	Prog.	
400	NATURAL RESOURCES																	
	Chief, Division	1	1	Pt.4-3	11030	2758	2640	16428										
	Geologists	3	3	TCA-3	27390	6846	7200	41436										
	Hydraulic Eng.	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400	13812										
		5	5	-	47550	11886	12240	71676	3000	14000	18000	35000	10000		120000	160000		
												35000	10000		120000	160000		396676
600	TRANSP. & COMM																	
	Chief, Division	1	1	Pt.4-3	11030	2758	2640	16428										
	Engineer	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400	13812										
		2	2	-	20160	5040	5040	30240	2000	4000	4000	10000	2000			110000		
												10000	2000			110000		152240
700	PUBLIC ADM & GOVT. SERV.																	
	Chief, Division	1	1	Pt.4-3	11030	2758	2640	16428										
	Budget Advisor	1	1	FSS-1	10400	2600	2540	15540										
	Tariff Advisor	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400	13812										
	Statistician	1	1	FSS-5	7185	1796	2060	11041										
	Accountant	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400	13812										
		5	5	-	46875	11718	12040	70633	3000	2000	20000	25000	10000			10000		
												25000	10000			10000		115633
900	PROGRAM DIRECTION																	
	Country Director	1	1	Pt.4-2	12000	3000	2800	17800										
	Executive Officer	1	1	Pt.4-3	11030	2758	2640	16428										
	Program Officer	1	.5	FSS-5	3590	898	1030	5518										
	Asst. Prog. Off.	1	.5	FSS-10	2220	554	600	3374										
	Budget & Fisc. Off.	1	1	TCA-3	9130	2282	2400	13812										
	Ad. Asst. Procurement	1	1	FSS-11	3900	975	1200	6075										
	Clerk Stenographer	3	3	FSS-12	10860	2670	2880	16410										
	Clerk Stenographer	4	4	FSS-13	12640	2840	3840	19320										
		13	12	-	65370	15967	17390	98737	3000	2000	22000	27000	10000	210000		125000		
												27000	10000	210000		125000		470737
	GRAND TOTAL	44	39.5	-	327170	81410	84360	493228	21000	49500	98600	169100	50000	210000	255000	675000	125000	1977320

 Incl. all housing
& maint.

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer, TCA/W

RE: Entertainment of Health Officials

The Chief of the Public Health and Sanitation Division of the mission gave an official dinner party on January 25 in honor of the Minister of Health, Prince Abdullah Faisal, to which officials of the Ministry of Health and Advisors from the World Health Organization were invited.

The following people were present:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Minister of Health - | Prince Abdullah Faisal |
| 2. Dr. Sabry El Far - | W.H.O. Quarantine Advisor |
| 3. Dr. M. Shakri - | W.H.O. Malaria Control Advisor |
| 4. Dr. Zahara - | W.H.O. Malaria Control Advisor |
| 5. Dr. Ghouri - | W.H.O. Venereal Disease Control Advisor |
| 6. Dr. M. Khashukji - | Secretary General, Ministry of Health |
| 7. Dr. Shouman - | Chief of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health |
| 8. Dr. Shawaf - | Chief of Clinical Medicine, Ministry of Health |
| 9. Mr. Attieh - | Chief Pharmacist, Ministry of Health |
| 10. Dr. Hashem - | Chief Quarantine Officer, Ministry of Health |
| 11. Dr. Bittar - | Health Director of Jidda |
| 12. Mr. J.A. Dunaway - | Acting TCA Country Director |
| 13. Sadek Bey Hussein - | Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance |
| 14. Mr. G.W. Ferguson - | Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA. |

Enclosed are seven pictures taken during the evening.

It is believed that the party was a success. It served to point out that the World Health Organization and the Health Division of TCA Arabian Mission are working very closely assisting the Ministry of Health improve the general health conditions of Saudi Arabia. It also gave us an opportunity to meet some of the officials whom we haven't because their offices and homes are in Mecca. We hope the pictures may have some publicity value.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

Churn

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

2. Illustrated story of Customs-Tariff Administration. This would include dock works, Jidda, Saudi Arabia. Story would detail achievements and a February 5, 1953 process of negotiation, etc.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

FROM: E. Betzig

3. RE: Inventory of Illustrative Material for TCA/W
showing deplorable need and what is being done to correct situation.

In reference to the request made by Mr. Taylor for a quick inventory of things TCA/F could send to TCA/W re: graphic illustrative material concerning the Saudi Arabia program, I would like to make the following suggestions:

5. Pictures of any other schools either in Jidda or in other areas.

a. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Map of Arabia showing regions where wells have been drilled and water brought in; wells to be drilled. Areas flown by aerial survey and areas mapped and studied by field parties would be so delineated.
2. Map showing areas studied for mineral resources.
3. Brief descriptive story of the work of this field group, what work is like in the field; relations with local people, problems and difficulties and successes, etc.

b. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Map showing retarded state of Saudi Arabian transport and showing where SAG is working and where TCA is cooperating.

2. Story with pictures of the first survey party of the railway route.

3. Story with pictures of the Jidda-Darb-Qizan highway, etc.

c. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

g. RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1. Illustrated story of the Monetary Agency, a brief history of its organization and functioning.

2. Illustrated

a. A short,

2. Illustrated story of Customs-Tariff Administration. This would include dock works, harbor, any local color possible. Story would detail achievements and effect of change and bring out the slow process of negotiation, etc.

d. EDUCATION

1. Commercial school: organization, operation, with pictures of building, interior, students, etc.

2. Industrial school: pictures and story.

3. Map of Saudi Arabia showing school locations, with figures showing deplorable need and what is being done to correct situation.

4. Pictures of Jidda, police, firemen, traffic conditions. Street scenes, etc. for project in this division. Short, descriptive story of Jidda and its growth.

5. Pictures of any other schools either in Jidda or in other areas.

e. PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Pictures of hospitals, clinics, garbage disposal methods, sanitation, food sales, pilgrimage quarters, etc. Use these pictures to write short, descriptive stories of health and sanitation conditions in Saudi Arabia and the need for TCA assistance. Describe projects being discussed with SAC and other possible projects.

f. AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural map of Saudi Arabia, showing areas cultivated, possible new areas, areas where considerable land improvement work can be carried on, main crop areas, etc.

2. Map showing where TCA might carry on projects and accompanying description of work to be done in each area. Use pictures if available.

3. Pictures of all Saudi Arabian agricultural practices, etc. Possible - with description and what TCA might do.

g. RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Pictures, descriptive story of what it seeks to do, describe region, people, etc.

h. A short,

h. A short, connected story with pictures. "This is Saudi Arabia" - showing as vividly as possible how people live, work, play, etc, and the role of TCA.

I realize this list is long and entails a great deal of work, probable repetition, etc, but I believe we could turn out a fair amount of live material. I would most willingly spend my time working on these proposals in cooperation with the other staff members. I believe Washington has need for such material and think we can supply some interesting exhibits.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 5, 1953

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith, Administrative Officer,
American Embassy, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

(Through: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia)

SUBJECT: Request for Transfer of Miss Lavonne SWEARINGEN

This memorandum is written to request my transfer from this post on or about March 14 of this year at the expiration of one year of duty.

First of all, I do want to point out that since arriving here last March, I have found that there was little about life in Jidda that was misrepresented by the Department. Many of the staff here have personally gone out of their way to make my living arrangements more suitable. My work as secretary to the Director of the Technical Cooperation Administration is interesting.

But in requesting transfer from Jidda at the end of one year tour of duty here, I wish to list first those reasons which apply generally to single women at this post:

I. Position of Women in Center of Moslem Faith

Traditionally, the life of a Moslem woman in Saudi Arabia is limited. This same limitation prevails concerning European women. There is scarcely any opportunity for independent activities for unmarried women. A woman is dependent upon asking someone to accompany her almost everywhere she goes. Single women cannot plan to learn much of the country or its people firsthand. While the wives of men with the mission may meet both Arabic women (at parties coinciding with office hours usually) and men (most of whom are married), an unmarried woman makes these acquaintances by chance. Single women, to my knowledge, are on no invitation lists that would give them an opportunity to meet the Arabic people. Of course, women cannot plan to make "field trips", join hunting expeditions, or to take part in any form of recreation outside the homes of Jidda other than the beach and Island. And, though paradoxically pleasant and trying, the lack of unmarried women in Jidda adds to the

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SMITH
RE: REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF
LAVONNE SWEARINGEN

necessity for these women to remain aware of misconstrual of action or words. Social activities must be planned around the group, rather than the individual, and an unmarried woman finds it difficult to cultivate the acquaintance of any one person. An abundance of men is hardly a reason for complaint, viewed on the surface, and is to be dealt with personally, but some situations in their constancy and repetition become uneasy burdens.

II. LEAVE

For a person with less than three years in government service, local leave consists of 13 working days annually. While frequent leaves from Jidda are stressed, these frequent leaves are not possible if a person wishes to take fullest advantage of his leave time and consideration of travel and hotel expenses by taking the entire 13 days in one long vacation. This means remaining in Jidda some 48 weekends of the one-year tour.

Before coming to Jidda, I understood that leave regulations for Jidda had not been clarified, that flights with MATS were possible, and that the state flight was available monthly. Now the leave regulations have been clarified and hardship post leave is no different from any others. While the possibility of flights with MATS is being investigated, such flights are not now available. And the state flight remains an uncertain way of traveling with the necessity to plan far ahead and a last-minute possibility of cancellation. I did not intend that my tour in Jidda would hold a great deal of travel, but I do agree with those who stress the importance of frequent changes of scenery towards regaining the perspective.

The above two reasons would be those I would site as applying generally. Other reasons I would give personally are these:

III. HOUSING

This applies not only to unmarried women but to everyone at the post like Jidda - the importance of comfortable and liveable housing. The home remains the center of activity - the place for entertaining, for eating, for relaxing, since there are no clubs, restaurants, nor public eating places in Jidda, outside of movies shown in the Embassy. When I arrived in Jidda last March there

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SMITH
RE: REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF
LAVONNE SWEARINGEN

was promise of eventual good housing in a TCA apartment house being constructed by the Saudi Arabian Government. Through the courtesy of the Embassy, I was housed with Miss Gess until such good housing was available. It was thought that housing plans for Miss Gess would be completed soon thereafter and that about that time the TCA housing for me would be completed. When the time came for Miss Gess to move into an apartment in the Embassy apartment building on Medina Road - Beit Masoud - my housing was still incompleted. Because Beit Wasia, where Miss Gess and I lived, had to be vacated, I moved with Miss Gess. At that time, Miss Marlin, another - and the second unmarried - secretary with TCA, arrived and she, too, was housed in Beit Masoud eventually. Since Beit Masoud was in no condition for anyone to occupy it comfortably, Miss Marlin and I began living in the bedroom of the house occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Stratton on the Baker Compound.

During the very hot months, beginning about May, in Beit Wasia, our living was confined to two windowless small rooms, one of which was our bedroom which Miss Gess and I shared. Odors in and about the apartment building increased with the heat. Living in Beit Wasia was at times trying to health and morale.

As you know now, after going through the rather rugged portion of living here, Miss Marlin and I are housed in quite comfortable and liveable quarters in Beit Sudairi on Mecca Road. For this I am most grateful. But having gone through rather questionable living arrangements for some eight months leaves it wounds.

At that time also, our transportation was a difficult matter. We found ourselves being invited to gatherings but with no transportation. This problem of transportation is, of course, now being given more consideration.

. . . .

Such things as difficult housing and difficult transportation situations may seem superficial, but these are the elements of life in Jidda that are the basic and important ones. Heat, water scarcity, sandstorms, lack of public entertainment, etc. are accepted and not to be changed. That life because of them is more difficult here is not to be denied, but there are parts of living in Jidda that are difficult as applied to unmarried women.

To these in particular I refer in requesting transfer on or about March 14. To these I direct your kind consideration. I shall appreciate whatever you are able to do by way of considering this request for transfer.

(Miss) Lavonne J. Swearingen

FILE COPIES

F-1

F-2

~~Chron~~

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 5, 1953

RESTRICTED

Mr. Thel Taylor, Acting Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Thel:

The enclosed data contains a detailed report in response to
Circular Airgram dated November 27, 1952, Control Number 2581.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure

TCA:JAS:cy:pm

Refer Airgram 2581 of 11/27/52 Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 3, 1953

STATUS OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Item One - TCA and Participating Agency Personnel Employed in the United States for Overseas Duty.

Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of TCA in Saudi Arabia
FSR-2 \$12,700
EOD Washington 2/1/52
EOD Jidda 3/7/52
Resigned 12/19/52

John A. Dunaway
(Acting U. S. Director)
Chief, Public Administration and Govt. Services Division
FSS-1 \$9950
EOD Washington 12/27/51
EOD Jidda 2/8/52

Arthur N. Young
Chief, Public Adm. and Govt. Services Div.
FSR-1 \$12,800
EOD Washington 10/24/51
EOD Jidda 7/12/51 (On TCA payroll as of 10/23/51)
Resigned 10/19/52

John A. Stacy
Technical Advisor to SAG on Budget
FSS-2 \$9950
EOD Washington 1/5/52
EOD 2/19/52 Jidda

Robert B. Kennedy
Technical Advisor to SAG on Tariff
TCA-4 (\$7263 (FSR-4)
EOD Washington 8/20/51
EOD Jidda 9/17/51

Edward Betzig
Assistant Administrative Officer
(Acting Program Officer)
FSS-10 \$4323
EOD Washington 2/28/52
EOD Jidda 3/30/52

Lavonne J. Swearingen
Clerk-Stenographer
FSS-13 \$3150
EOD Washington 2/13/52
EOD Jidda 3/14/52

Patricia I. Marlin
Clerk Stenographer
FSS-13 \$3150
EOD 6/21/52 Washington
EOD 9/3/52 Jidda

Diana A. George
Clerk-Stenographer
FSS-13 \$3150
EOD Washington 5/6/52
EOD Jidda 6/10/52

Edward F. Sinclair
Chief, Transportation and
Communication Division
FSS-2 \$9230
EOD Washington 5/29/52
EOD Jidda 8/28/52

John Bode
Budget and Fiscal Officer
(Accounting Specialist)
FSS-3 \$8721
EOD Washington 12/52
EOD Jidda 1/27/53

Louis M. Smith
Budget and Fiscal Officer
FSS-3 \$8481
EOD Washington 6/16/52
EOD Jidda 7/25/52
Hospitalized-Asmara 8/18/52
(Did not return to Jidda)

Glen F. Brown
Pt.IV- 3 \$8330
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Dept. of Interior (USGS)
EOD Washington 4/5/51
EOD Jidda 11/ /50
(Mr. Brown was in field before TCA
program came into effect)
Effective Date of Allowances 11/23/52

John M. Amos
Extension Specialist - Entomology
Dept. of Agriculture (OFAR)
GS-12 \$7263
EOD Washington 12/2/52
EOD Jidda 1/15/53
Hospitalized - Dhahran 1/19/53
(Will not return to Jidda)

Willaim J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division
Dept. of Agriculture (OFAR)
Pt. IV-3 \$11030
* EOD Washington 6/30/52 EOD Jidda 10/8/52

Thomas J. Moon
Extention Specialist - Farm Irrigation
Pt. IV-4 \$7263
EOD Washington 8/3/52
EOD Jidda 10/4/52

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division
Pt. IV-3 \$10,030
EOD Washington 9/15/52
EOD Jidda 11/27/52
(Federal Security Agency-USPHS)

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division
Federal Security Agency-Office of
Education
Pt. IV-3 \$10,030
EOD Washington 10/2/52
EOD Jidda 10/26/52

Thomas R. Fisher
Chief, Education Division
Fed. Sec. Agency-Office of Education
Temporary duty in Jidda from
EOD Jidda 6/18/52
Left Jidda 9/2/52

Donald F. Daugherty
Pt. IV- 4 \$8463
Hydraulic Engineer
Dept. of Interior (USGS)
EOD Washington 2-11-52
EOD Jidda 3/25/52
Effective Date of Allowances 10/26/52

*Dr. Edens was on duty at Dhahran
9/24/52 Enroute to Jidda.

Roy O. Jackson
Geologist -Natural Resources Div.
Dept. of Interior (USGS)
Pt IV-5 \$6113
EOD Washington 4/5/51
EOD Jidda 11/50
Effective Date for Allowances 10/26/52
(Mr. Jackson was in the field before
the TCA Program came into effect)

Richard Bogue
Geologist-Natural Resources Division
Point IV-4 \$8863
Dept. of Interior (USGS)
EOD Washington 8/24/52
EOD Jidda 10/28/52

Gus Goudarzi
Geologist-Natural Resources Division
POINT IV- 5 \$6713
Dept. of Interior (USGS)
EOD Washington 8/24/52
EOD Jidda 10/28/52

Further Comment on Photostat of Kardex File.

Robert Stark , Medical Doctor is not yet in field and we have none
of the above information on him.

Jospeh M. Butler - Malarologist
Neil Brinck - Sanatarian-Enginner

are not shown on photostat and we have no payroll information on
them as they are not in field.

John Rei)
Hazleton) Shown on Photostat but these people have been assigned elsewhere
Davis) and will not be employed in Saudi Arabia - Replacements are being
recruited.

Machalek - Clerk - Is not in field and we have no information regarding him.

Elliott, A. S. Is not in field and we have no information.

McDaniel, Ray, who is not in photostat is not in field but is expected
as per letter received from him. We have no further information.

ITEM Two - Americans Employed in the United States and Americans and local nationals employed locally who are on the payroll of the diplomatic mission and furnish administrative support to TCA.

Americans Employed In the U.S.

Hector Arlotta
General Services Officer
FSS-7 \$5907.00
EOD Washgton 5/23/52
EOD Jidda 7/15/52
20% of time devoted to TCA Administrative Support

Joseph Alerid
Clerk-Stenographer
FSS-13 \$3150
EOD Washington 2/6/52
EOD Jidda 5/7/52
50% of time devoted to TCA Administrative support.

Clayton J. McCullars
Budget, Fiscal and Disbursing Officer
FSS-5 \$7455
EOD Washington 6/20/52
EOD Jidda 8/28/52
50% of time devoted to TCA Administrative Support

Item 3. Americans and local nationals employed locally who are on TCA payroll and occupy positions on Country Director's Staff at TCA headquarters.

Americans

Edna Stacy
Clerk-Stenographer
FSS-12 \$3531
EOD Jidda 2/20/52
Resigned 10/25/52

Lou McWhorter Nelson
Clerk-Stenographer
FSS-13 \$3150
EOD Jidda 6/1/52
Furloughed 8/6/52

Local Nationals

Mohammed Harees
Janitor-Guard
FSL-5 2210 Saudi Riyals
EOD 1/4/53

Yusef Odah
Janitor
FSL-6
1872 Saudi Riyals
EOD 10/1/52

Local Nationals

Qati Dahillalla
Asst. Boatman-Embassy Launch
FSL-5 1976 Saudi Riyals
EOD April 22, 1952
2 days per week.

Ahmed Gashlam
Translator-Interpreter
FSL-3 6890 Saudi Riyals
EOD 12/29/52

Mohammed Halabi
Chauffeur-Interpreter
FSL-4 3600 Saudi Riyals
EOD 11/1/52

Item 4 - Local Nationals on TCA payrolls who are employed on field projects.

Zudi Husseini
Translator-Interpreter
Education Program
FSL-3
7358 Saudi Riyals
6 day week (36 hrs.per wk.)
EOD 11/23/52

Abdul-Latif Fahoum
Teacher-Commercial School
Education Program
7 Saudi Riyals per hour
12 hrs. per week
EOD 12/8/52

Abdul-Rauf Sharif
Teacher-Commercial School
Education Program
7 Saudi Riyals per hour
12 hrs. per week
EOD November 12, 1952

Adel Kablawi
Director, Commercial School - Education Program
9000 SR per year
6 day week
EOD 9/1/52

Item 5 - Americans employed in U.S. and Americans and local nationals employed locally who are on payroll of US TCA contractors.

International Engineering Company - Railway Survey

Americans

Buck, Charles E., Project Manager
EOD 11/9/52 6 day week

Busching, Wm. F. Chief Clerk
EOD 1/8/53 6 day week

Pearson, Natan C. Location Engineer
EOD 1/8/53 6 day week

Varney, Randolph W. Chief of Party
EOD 1/8/53 6 day week

Local Nationals

1 Waiter EOD 12/17 - 6 day week
1 Interpreter EOD 1/1/53 "
2 Cooks - EOD 12/27 and 1/16/53
2 Drivers-EOD 12/22 and 1/13/53

Item 5 Continued.

Aero Service Corporation
Aerial Survey
7 American employees
expected in field 2/5/53.

Item 6 - Local Nationals on the payroll of Joint Commissions, cooperative services or departments.

None.

Local nationals employed by host government Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1952:
June 30, 1953:

65 employees \$69,555 Annual salaries for these employees. -1952

65 employees \$69,300 Annual salaries for these employees. -thru. 1/15/53.

These employees include drillers, crews and field personnel of the Water Drilling Program plus Liaison Staff, etc.

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 5, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Edward F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and Communications Division

RE: Field Trip Report

Messrs. C.E. Buck, N. Pearson and R. Varney of International Engineering Company, Mr. R. McKay of Saudi Arabian Railroad, Mr. Goudarzi and myself left Jidda at 7:00 am on January 16th for the purpose of making a ground survey of proposed Route No. 7 for the construction of a railroad line from Riyadh to Jidda. In making the round-trip to Jidda, we travelled approximately 1,980 miles.

From Jidda we went north through Rabigh to Yanbu, then east to Medina, and from Medina in a northeasterly direction to Anazia and Baraida. From Anazia we came south to a place called Salha, thence east across the Nafud Sirr to Shaqra, and then south through Murat, Dhruma, Al Kharj to Riyadh. From Riyadh we came through Murat, Duvadami, Sail Kabir to Jidda.

The only two points on the proposed Route 7 which gave us any considerable thought were getting in and around Medina and out of Riyadh. Incidentally, Route No. 7 was planned from Al Kharj, but our engineers feel that it is quite possible to bring the line out of Riyadh instead and thus continue the present railroad line. This was also considered from the fact that it is understood that Riyadh will be the headquarters for the entire railroad. The engineers felt that the entire trip was a complete success insofar as they were concerned as it showed that the most feasible route would be this Route 7 from a construction standpoint as well as serving the greater number of people.

On our return trip from Riyadh to Jidda we looked over Route No. 5, and it was the consensus that this route could be abandoned insofar as constructing a railroad was concerned due to various sections of rough terrain, mountains, etc. and the lack of population along the route.

At Yanbu, with a population of approximately 7,000, we visited the Amir and had quite a discussion as to the surrounding country and possible passes through the mountains to Medina, which information proved most valuable to us. While at Yanbu we made an inspection of its harbor facilities in company with the Amir, who, incidentally, is very desirous

of having

of having some improvements made in order that they might be in a position to handle more import tonnage than at present. After discussing the question of improvements to the harbor, it was felt that considerable could be done there at a minimum expenditure, including the building of a wood piling pier on which could be laid a track for the off-loading and on-loading of commodities from boats direct to cars. The water runs to a depth of about 36 feet in some places and between 20 and 25 feet in other places, and the harbor itself is set back from the direct coast line by a very wide channel which would also help in sheltering ships. This would be an ideal spot for all materials destined to Medina and points east, north and south of Yanbu, and thus save the long motor trucking from Jidda. It would also serve as a very good harbor for receiving all materials for the construction of the proposed railroad, except that which is required in and about Jidda. We also noticed that there were several bags of charcoal on the dock which we were informed were being exported to Egypt. I tried to ascertain some figures as to this tonnage, but it was quite apparent that no such figures were being kept at the port. On the day following our visit to Yanbu they expected a ship in from Sweden with 500 tons of cement for use in Medina.

It also might stimulate the fishing industry from this point for supplying Medina and other points in that particular district. This would also serve as a very good port for people attending the Hajj ceremonies at Medina, and then going to Mecca via railroad. I am certain that it would prove to relieve the port of Jidda of some of the congestion which each year occurs during the period of the Pilgrimage.

You may wish to discuss this improvement in harbor facilities at Yanbu with the SAG authorities, thus giving Saudi Arabia another port on the Red Sea.

At Rabigh, which is about 100 miles from Jidda, I noticed while passing through there a considerable growth of date trees, and other vegetation, and thought perhaps Dr. Edens might wish to take a run up there to see just what help in agriculture could be given to the people. Also noticed a stream running just north of the village.

At Anazia, with a population of approximately 25,000, we met the Amir and Mosud Taji, Agricultural representative of the SAG. Mosud stated that he would very much appreciate a visit of our agricultural experts for advice and demonstration in their village, which I noticed had a considerable supply of water. I noticed considerable wheat, alfalfa, tomatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables.

At Baraida we met Prince Abdullah Ben Mosud, the Amir, who greeted us most cordially. I noticed while there and in our discussion that they raise about the same type of commodities as Anazia, and Baraida, with a population of approximately 40,000, should also be visited by our agriculture people.

It was felt for the present that a rail-head should be set up on the new railroad line at a point approximately the same distance from

Anazia

Anazia as from Baraida, which are about 40 km. apart, and thus save the cost of constructing a branch line out of Anazia.

The engineers feel that no difficulties will be met in the construction of a branch line from Jidda to Mecca. Also, consideration will be given to constructing a track on the present pier at Jidda, i.e., whether the present construction will hold up under such a track, or will it be necessary to reinforce or construct an additional pier.

The line of new railroad to be constructed between Riyadh and Jidda on the proposed Route No. 7 will be in the neighborhood of 850 to 900 miles in length.

The next step in the railway survey will be the aerial photography, after which the Engineering Company will send out their men to set ground control for Aero Service.

I shall keep you currently informed of all matters concerning this project.

Attached hereto is a map showing the route we travelled.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 5, 1953

February 5, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway
Ambassador Acting U. S. Director

RE: Monthly Report of TCA Activities
for the Month of January, 1953
The enclosed report on
the Technical Cooperation Administration activities for January, 1953,
submitted to me for my approval.

I accept, Excellency, the enclosed as a report of my highest
I hereby transmit to you for translation and transmittal
consideration.
to the proper officials of the Saudi Arabian Government concerned,
a progress report on the Technical Cooperation Administration
activities for the month of January, 1953.

Your kind cooperation in handling the translation and
transmittal of this report is sincerely appreciated.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

His Excellency
Abdullah Sulaiman
Minister of Finance

Enclosures: 3 copies of report.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 5, 1953

Excellency:

I am pleased to send Your Excellency the enclosed report on the Technical Cooperation Administration activities for January, 1953, submitted to me for my approval.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

His Excellency
Abdullah Sulaiman
Minister of Finance
J I D D A

REPORT TO THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT
ON
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

JANUARY, 1953

February 5, 1953

With excellent weather conditions prevailing, TCA field groups were able to make numerous trips to interior regions and to carry out studies and explorations.

Field work was begun on the Railway Survey. This project, towards which TCA is paying \$350,000, will enable bids to be let for the construction of the Riyadh-Jidda Railroad. The project is of great importance as demonstrating TCA's interest in furthering the development plans of the Saudi Arabian Government. Projects in other fields are being discussed with government officials in the fields of education and public health.

The Education Program Agreement was signed on behalf of the United States of America by the Ambassador, and Acting U. S. Director of TCA and for the Saudi Arabian Government by the Director General of Education.

Agriculture

During the month meetings were held with the Deputy Minister of Finance, the Director General of Agriculture and other officials to discuss the problems and plans concerning the development of agriculture in Saudi Arabia. This important phase of economic life necessitates careful planning so that local resources of land and water can be used to produce maximum crops. There are the multiple problems of increasing the productivity of farmers, developing new land and water resources and improving on the present use of water and land.

Procedures for carrying out the agriculture phase of the El Darb Project were worked on.

Education

During the month efforts were made to clean up the backlog of trainee applications. Departure of candidates cleared by TCA in Jidda awaits final Washington approval. It is expected that this clearance will be received in the next few weeks.

Conferences were held with Saudi Government officials concerning a training project for policemen and firemen. The problem is having consideration.

The School of Commerce is functioning although the increase in size has caused certain difficulties in the way of furniture, equipment and teaching staff. Approximately \$7000 worth of additional equipment, including typewriters, adding machines and school supplies, were purchased in Beirut by TCA. 30 typing desks are to be provided by the School Committee.

With the signing of the Education Program Agreement, it will be possible to write up a Project Agreement concerning respective contributions and the means of assuring the school's future after TCA financial support ends.

Natural Resources

Two trips were made to Qunfidha, 300 kilometers south of Jidda, in order to get samples of water from six possible sources of water supply for that city. The water samples were analyzed.

December 27
On ~~January 12~~, Mr. Bogue accompanied by Mr. Philby left on a month's trip to northern Arabia to study reported mineral deposits.

Work continued on a joint report with Michael Baker Inc., concerning the feasibility of check dams at Riyadh. Test drilling by the contracted company was done at several sites in an attempt to study the permeability of the soil and to evaluate the probable effectiveness of the dams.

Baker, Inc., carried on drilling at Riyadh, Yenbo, Muwaih and Taif. One exploratory hole drilled 30 kilometers from the town of Yenbo produced potable water containing 2000 parts per million of dissolved salts. However, the flow was limited and would not be sufficient for the town.

At Muwaih a supply of water was found and the rig moved to Taif to begin drilling in an effort to find water for that city. A rotary rig has been assigned for work at the Darb Project site and casing for Darb and Qizan water supplies was shipped from Jidda.

SAG has requested that studies be made leading towards increasing water supplies on the Medina-Mecca pilgrimage road. Work proceeds slowly due to lack of aerial photographs, transportation and drilling rigs.

Public Administration and Government Service

Conferences were held by Mr. Kennedy with the Customs Committee reviewing an Index which will greatly simplify the interpretation of the new Tariff Law. This was time consuming work but important in that it involved decisions as to the particular tariff items under which imported goods will be classified. Approval of the index from SAG will be sought by the Committee so that it may be published.

On January 25, Mr. Kennedy and the Committee went to Dhahran to consult with the Minister of Finance on the problem of the relationship between the SAG Railroad Company and Customs. The Port of Dammam is managed by the Railroad which transports goods some eight miles to the Customs warehouses. Satisfactory arrangements have not yet been worked out for the turn-over of goods from the Railroad to Customs.

Public Health and Sanitation

Due to the fact that only the Division Chief is in the field, work progressed slowly. Investigation of conditions were carried out in Jidda including a visit to the civil Mayor of Jidda in order to study the garbage-refuse disposal methods, drainage problems and water supply system.

Conferences were held with Ministry of Health officials to discuss future projects. The most important one deals with the establishment of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccine for cholera, smallpox and typhoid fever. Other projects deal with the construction of pit privies and the setting up of a school to teach laboratory technicians.

Transportation and Communication

A field party composed of Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Goudarzi of Natural Resources Division, Mr. Buck of International Engineering Company and technicians of the contracted concern left on January 16, to make an extended reconnaissance of the railroad route. The party is expected to be gone from two to three weeks depending on the time spent in studying passes through the mountains and other difficult terrain features. Prior to leaving, three days were spent in a Saudi Airlines plane making an aerial reconnaissance over the prospective route.

Rural Community Development Project

As staff housing is a first consideration, plans were drafted of a simple structure using local material and certain native architectural features. This headquarters house will be located between El Darb and open land to the northwest. This land is arable and if water is found in sufficient quantity it should prove to be a valuable addition to local economic resources. Mr. Moon of the Agriculture Division and a party of local personnel left for El Darb on January 22, in order to select the camp site and cooperate with the drilling crew in locating well sites for the project camp. Wells will be so located as to provide water for a demonstrational plot of ground as well as for the headquarters camp.

Conversations took place between TCA and SAG officials concerning repair of the Jidda-Darb-Qizan road as being part of the Rural Community Development Project.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

F - 1 (orig)

F-2

chron

PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 5, 1953

1. Advise, install and maintain a complete property inventory system, verifying existing records of inventories and making necessary amendments

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

2. Handle all property services for all purposes of the Mission.

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Assignment of Duties to Controller, Mr. John Bode

GENERAL SERVICES

The following list represents preliminary assignment of duties recommended for Mr. Bode. Experience in handling the business affairs of the Mission may require changes from time to time in the future. At the outset, it should be understood that Mr. Bode - the controller - will be under the direct supervision of the Executive Officer in all respects.

2. Supervision of delivery, receiving and unpacking of official mail, contact with the Embassy on matters relative to Customs clearance, delivery to TCU office or residences, etc.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

1. Prepare annual, amended and supplementary budgets for all Divisions, including Program Direction Office, of the Mission. This to be done on an advice and review basis, i.e. establishing the form of submission to be required of Division Chiefs and reviewing and collating individual Divisions' budget requirements into single budget submissions for the Mission as a whole.

For the time being all security matters will be handled by the Executive Officer.

2. Maintaining such running accounts as may be necessary to control obligation of funds under programs and projects of the Mission, estimating value of procurement and other expenses and advising the Embassy in the proper form for obligations to be posted against available allotments of funds to the Mission, indicating program and project chargeable.

Embassy, delivery of telegrams and pick up of telegrams, etc. These items will be handled by the Executive Officer.

3. Following up with Embassy to insure prompt payment of bills from local vendors and others for services and supplies provided the Mission. Handling the issuance of checks and riyal payments to employees for salaries and/or travel through the usual Embassy channels. Handling all questions relative to salary, allowances and travel matters.

PERSONNEL

Handling matters respecting assignment, efficiency and requirements for local personnel which are supplied through the Liaison Office - cleaners, chauffeurs, translators, etc.

(All other personnel matters for the present to be handled by the Executive Officer.)

PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY

PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY

1. Devise, install and maintain a complete property inventory system, verifying existing records of inventories and making necessary amendments or corrections thereto.

2. Handling procurement of laborer services for all purposes of the Mission.

(For the present all other procurement operations will be handled directly by the Executive Officer.)

GENERAL SERVICES

1. Operation of a motor pool, including the assignment of TCA-owned or operated vehicles (upon instructions from the Executive Officer in the case of fixed assignments for after-hour custody of cars), supervision of the issuance of gasoline, service orders, repair orders, etc.

2. Supervision of delivery, uncrating and unpacking of official shipments, including contact with the Embassy on matters relative to Customs clearance, delivery to TCA office or residences, etc.

3. Supervising the assignment and transport of TCA-owned property both office and residence.

SECURITY

For the time being all security matters will be handled by the Executive Officer, with the assistance of the Controller where required.

There are many minor duties which are now performed by the Executive Officer which may later on be assigned specifically to the Controller, such as delivery of mail to the Embassy, pick up of mail from the Embassy, delivery of telegrams and pick up of telegrams, etc. These items will be handled on a convenience basis, i.e. by either the Executive Officer or the Controller, dependent upon the daily routine of each. For the present all matters relative to leases and maintenance of property and Liaison with the FBG will continue to be handled by the Executive Officer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

FILE COPIES

f-1 (original)

f-2

✓ chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Meeting in December with Prince A. Faisal

In the middle of December, 1952, a meeting was held with SAG officials to discuss the health and education programs. SA was represented by Prince Abdullah Faisal, his personal secretary, Shaid Mohammed and various officials of the Interior and Health Ministry and Mr. Hussein. The U.S. Government was represented by Ambassador Hare, Mr. E. Reese-man Fryer, Dr. Stratton, Mr. Ferguson, Dr. Dolley and Mr. Betzig. Prince Feisal was introduced by Mr. Hare and after an exchange of formalities, he and Mr. Hare left the conference room.

Dr. Stratton opened the meeting stating Point 4 principles. Discussion began with SAG Interior officials noting need for assistance in communications, equipment and installation. First impression was that TCA would actually provide equipment. Mr. Fryer and Dr. Stratton stressed the fact that TCA could not put up money for such equipment other than limited amounts for demonstrational purposes. It was stated TCA could provide a communications engineer to aid SAG in its plans.

Public Security official (police-fire) asked if TCA couldn't aid them in training, etc. Dr. Dolley stated Jidda needed traffic control system, modern police and fire organizations, etc. He suggested bringing a mission to Saudi Arabia to train Saudis. Saudis wanted to send certain officials immediately to U.S. even before U.S. technicians arrived. Mr. Fryer suggested University of New Mexico training center could probably provide training if it were so decided. Arrangements were made for Dr. Dolley to pursue this matter further with SAG.

Health problems were scarcely touched as there was only one official present. Mr. Ferguson stressed the fact that TCA was interested primarily in preventive medicine and that TCA was here to provide technical assistance and not capital investment in large projects. He stated he would be interested in hearing any SAG proposals.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

FILE COPIES

F-1

F-2

chron ✓

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Reimbursement: E.F. Sinclair and G.H. Goudarzi

Attached are Public Vouchers for Reimbursement of Travel for Mr. E.F. Sinclair, Chief, Transportation and Communications Division, and Mr. Gus H. Goudarzi, Geologist, Natural Resources Division.

The two vouchers cover the period January 16 to February 1, 1953, during which time Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Goudarzi were on a field trip connected with the Railway Survey.

Your attention in the reimbursement of these two TCA staff members will be appreciated.

f-1

f-2

chron

copy for TCA/W

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

RESTRICTED

*See Staffing
Pattern for Ref*

Personnel Officer,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is corrected Report of Status on Point 4 Field
Personnel, December 31, 1952, for the Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch,
NEADS.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway
TCA:JASacy:pm

NOTE: Referenced material in Executive Officer's office

f-1

f-2

✓ Chron

1-Sinclair

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

John Allen and Sons Ltd.
Cowley
Oxford
England

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 30th,
Reference JDCA/HC, enclosing pamphlets covering excavators,
rollers, graders, etc.

At the present time we are not in the market for this type of
equipment. However, if in the future the occasion arises, we shall
be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and
Communications Division

JAD_naway
TCA:EF Sinclair:pm

f-1

f-2

✓ chron

1-Sinclair

NOTE: Referenced pamphlets are in
Executive Officer's office

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 7, 1953

Taskers of Andover Ltd.
Waterloo Iron Works
Andover, Hants.
England

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 30th,
Reference JACM/LDP/QE.4655, enclosing pamphlets covering trailers
and semi-trailers.

At the present time we are not in the market for this type of
equipment. However, if in the future the occasion arises, we shall
be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and
Communications Division

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

FILE COPIES
f-1
f-2
chron
1-Sinclair

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

Robert W. Hunt Company
Maxwell House
Arundel Street
London, England

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 29th,
regarding the purchase of heavy crawler type earth moving machinery.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the
use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to give your company
consideration.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and
Communications Division

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

f-1

f-2

✓ enron

1-Sinclair

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

G.E.T. (Tractors) Ltd.
23 Old Burlington Street
London, W.1, England

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 29th,
enclosing pamphlets concerning crawler tractors.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the
use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to give your company
consideration.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and
Communications Division

JADunaway
TCA:EF Sinclair:pm

FILE COPIES
f-1 (original)
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Sale of Electric Stove

I bought and shipped a new Hotpoint apartment size electric stove from the Dealers Wholesale Company in Kansas City, Missouri, for one hundred forty-one dollars and seventy eight cents (\$141.78).

The apartment I have is equipped with an electric stove and therefore I do not need the one I bought; at present it is on the roof of Beit Sudari and has never been uncrated. If the Mission needs such a stove, I should like to sell it for what I paid for it. I do not have the bill of sale, but I do have the cancelled check.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government-Technical Cooperation

RE: Additional Furnishings for Beit Kennedy

Mr. Kennedy plans on having a governess for his children live in the house with them. They will require an additional bed, dresser and lamp. Can this be supplied them by the Saudi Arabian Government? If so, will you arrange for delivery of these items to Beit Kennedy.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TCA:JAS:pm

CONFIDENTIALField Series Letter 2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

CONFIDENTIALIII. PROGRAM

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

TCA AmEmbassy Jidda
Field Series Letter #2
February 8, 1953.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your Series Letter No. 32 dated January 16.

I. PERSONNEL

One of the most difficult features encountered in the field is that of keeping track of recruitment. It would be a great help if you would have someone prepare the staffing pattern and indicate the status of recruiting for each position.

II. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

I was much disappointed over the rejection of our order for furniture for the new houses and the suggestion that we try to get the Knoll units with rugs from Paris. I have had personal experience with the type of furniture we had ordered under somewhat similar climatic conditions and in my opinion it is superior to the Knoll product. In addition, it is less expensive. Judging by our experience there would not be the prolonged delay which would be involved in procurement from Germany. The really important consideration is to get the furniture on the way as soon as possible. We are enclosing acknowledgment of supplies received since last report.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

C. Fryer

2

Field Series Letter 2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

III. PROGRAM

Education

(a) Police Training: This was brought up at one of the conferences while you were here. I knew nothing of it until Prince Abdullah Faisal elaborated on the subject at a recent conference when he approved the education agreement. Dr. Dolley has been conferring with the police officials and from the rough copy of the minutes of one of the conferences, it is obvious that these officials envisage a complete and elaborate establishment on the order of our leading cities, completely overlooking the fact that the police force is illiterate for the most part and that the elaborate equipment could not be usefully employed in the foreseeable future. It might be helpful to train a few officers in America provided we have schools devoted to this purpose.

There used to be one in Kansas City and there may be others. It might also be helpful to send out a specialist to train the police on the spot. The whole problem is complicated by the presence of a considerable number of police officers from Egypt who I understand have been engaged to train the police. Judging by my experience with the Egyptian customs experts I am reasonably sure that the presence of Egyptian police advisers would increase the difficulties of an American police officer. I have reason to believe that the principal objective of SAG in this matter is to secure a lot of scientific apparatus and equipment without cost to itself. I am also in some doubt as to whether police training falls within the scope of TCA. It is not included even by inference in the Education Agreement. It seems to me more properly within the field of military assistance.

Transportation

(a) Aerial Survey: The crew arrived on February 5 and expects to begin work in a day or so. The SAG has expressed the desire to have some large scale mapping of the FAO project at Gissan but I understand that as yet no contract has been entered into. We have not received a copy of the current contract for aerial survey.

(b) Railroad Survey: The survey party arrived from the first reconnaissance ground trip on February 1. Mr. Buck reports it very satisfactory and that they are reasonably certain of the most feasible route. A copy of Mr. Sinclair's report is enclosed.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

3

Field Series Letter #2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

III

PROGRAM (Continued)

Public Health:

(a) Quarantine: The new quarantine buildings are nearing completion but unfortunately the plans and specifications for the equipment are very sketchy. A Dr. Farr, representing the WHO, seems to be in general charge of construction and is expected to operate the station at least in the initial stages. We have been approached for help in designing and installing the apparatus for disinfecting the clothing of the pilgrims. The equipment has not been designed or ordered and Dr. Farr has only a vague idea of what is required.

The station is designed to accommodate about 4,000 persons per day as a peak load. It is expected to replace the present one which is situated on an island and therefore difficult of access and to render stations in Egypt and other Moslem countries unnecessary. There is perhaps no other project which would render such immediate aid to the health program of Saudi Arabia as aid to this station. It would also be of interest to the whole Moslem world from which the pilgrims come. We have as yet no formal request from SAG but if it does come I hope it will receive favorable consideration.

(b) Nurse: A project agreement for the assignment of a female nurse to the Ministry of Health to supervise the nursing activities of a maternal and child health clinic has been prepared and will be submitted shortly to the Ministry of Health. (The Chief of the Preventive Medicine section is pushing this clinic, and it is said that Prince Abdullah Faisal is giving two prefab houses in which to house the clinic.)

Community Development

Road to Gizzan: Attention is called to my letter of January 31 in which the offer is made to request authority to purchase road building machinery and equipment to an amount not exceeding \$150,000. As you know, the success of the El Darb community project is largely dependent on better transport facilities. SAG has on many occasions promised to build and maintain a passable road. Quite characteristically no actual step has been taken in this direction. When the matter was discussed some ten days ago, the Deputy Minister of Finance renewed the promise to build the road but stated the government has no road building equipment of any kind; that such as it owned was in use on other projects - either by the Baker Company or

by the

Mr. Fryer

4

Field Series Letter #2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

III. PROGRAM (Continued)
Community Development
Road to Giznan (Continued)

by the contractor who has recently taken over the Medina Road project. We asked about the surplus equipment of the Thomas L. Ward Co., former Medina Road contractor, which is now for sale. The Deputy Minister of Finance replied that the SAG had an option on this but that he thought it doubtful if the machinery would be purchased because the prices were too high and the machinery was all of British make and not very good. He suggested further that such machinery should be procured in the USA. The objection to this is the time required for delivery - at least eight months. Dr. Brown and Mr. Lannon of Baker Company inspected the machinery to be disposed of by the Ward Co. and report that it is mostly of American make and in excellent condition. The Ward Co. representative further stated he would sell the whole lot at much less than its real value since his alternative was to ship it back to England or to Turkey from which an offer has come. The next suggestion from the Deputy Minister of Finance was that we use part of our \$500,000 contribution to purchase this machinery since as usual SAG is suffering from a temporary shortage of cash. In my opinion this is advisable if that road is to be undertaken in the foreseeable future. Regardless of the success of the El Darb Community Development scheme, the road will contribute a great deal to the economic improvement of the whole region. Certainly without some means of transport, much of the potential benefit from improved agricultural production would be unrealized.

Miscellaneous:

Fertilizer Project: I have talked with Mr. Knight of Aramco on this project, and he has promised to request his headquarters office to lend me a copy of the Stone and Webster report. Mr. Owens is in America and is not expected here until the end of the month. I note that you are seeking an industrial engineer to look into this project and to work on all aspects of industrialization. I would think the two reports should be sufficient basis for evaluation of the fertilizer project and if it looks economically feasible the problem is one of arranging the financing and management.

The fertilizer project is somewhat complicated by the fact that it falls within the scope of FAO's program as outlined in its agreement with the SAG. Not only has FAO had one survey made of the project, but Mr. Johnson told me yesterday he had just arranged for adding another industrial

engineer

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

5

Field Series Letter #2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

III. PROGRAM (Continued)

Miscellaneous

Fertilizer Project:

engineer to his staff to make further studies and reports with a view to getting the plant built and in operation. I consulted Mr. Hussein after my talk with Mr. Johnson. He is familiar with this project from the beginning and is of the opinion that we should not in any way change our plans by reason of FAO's renewed activity, from which he thinks nothing helpful will come; that the problem from here on is one of arranging the financing and management which FAO is incapable of handling; that by reason of the fertilizer industries in the several member-states which FAO must appease, it will have to stop short of introducing a new plant which might offer effective competition.

From my talks with Messrs. Johnson and Hussein, I am led to believe SAG has no clear-cut idea as to how the project should be financed or managed. It recognizes, however, that both capital and technical skill will have to come from abroad. SAG would, I think, be willing to grant a concession to an American company - preferably one with experience in this of closely allied lines - leaving it to the concessionaire to find the capital in any way he can. Whether a company with sufficient resources can be induced to take a chance on this proposition remains to be seen. Certainly the climate for private investment is not very favorable, nor is it certain that the project will prove sufficiently profitable to induce foreign investment, regardless of how favorable the terms of the concession turn out to be.

As you know, the factors favoring other industrialization are almost wholly lacking here, and there is some doubt as to the advisability of arousing hopes of progress along this line which the presence of an industrial advisor might arouse. Under the present housing conditions it might be well to take care of the other programs already underway before industrial development is undertaken.

Relations with USGS:

I had noted the provision of the Agreement on Natural Resources to the effect that all personnel recruitment shall be undertaken by the USGS. While I believe this provision is unfortunate in that it deepens the impression that the natural resources group is not in reality a part of Point IV, I think it inadvisable to undertake a revision at this time. It would most likely not be acceptable to SAG officials who, I am sure, would prefer to get their geologists through the USGS since the ones they have known have responded to every request from the SAG and have rendered very important services to the country.

Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

6

Field Series Letter #2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

III. PROGRAM (Continued)

Misc. (Continued)

Cooperation with EAO: About 10 days ago, Mr. Johnson, head of the local FAO, suggested to me the advisability of closer cooperation between TCA and FAO. I reminded him that our Natural Resources Division had already cooperated to the extent of doing geological work on their Gizzan project and would no doubt continue to supervise the actual drilling operations; that since our objectives are the same there should be no element of competition between the two organizations; that I could see the advantages in a pooling of information and a free exchange of views. I then asked if he had some other form of cooperation in mind.

He replied that since FAO had no money to spend and only technical advice, their work might be fruitless by the inability or unwillingness of the SAG to carry out the recommended programs; he suggested therefore that we might consider either having a joint operation at Gizzan or else TCA might implement the projects which FAO planned and developed. I replied that I did not consider either plan feasible but that I would present the whole problem of the relationship between the two organizations to the proper authorities. I wonder if there is a precedent of either kind of cooperation suggested by Mr. Johnson and if so how it worked. I could, of course, elaborate on the reasons for thinking Mr. Johnson's suggestion inadvisable, but I am sure the same reasons will occur to you.

Three or four days ago, Mr. Johnson renewed the conversation after his recent visit to the Minister of Finance and reported that the Minister had also suggested that TCA be asked to finance the whole Gizzan project which calls for expenditure of from two to 10 million dollars. I again replied that such action on the part of TCA seemed to me very unlikely and that FAO should not depend upon it.

.

There are other points in your letter which are under consideration and will be commented on later.

With best regards to you and the staff,

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURES TO FIELD SERIES LETTER #2
February 8, 1953. TCA Jidda, Saudi Arabia

1. January 26. Memo to Mr. Dunaway from Mr. Ferguson re Health Division Monthly Report - January. PLEASE FORWARD TO USPHS.
2. January 29 Memo to Sadek Bey Hussein with Request for Translation and Transmittal of attached letter from Dr. Edens, dated January 28, to His Excellency Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman re Director General of Agriculture's program for SA agriculture.
3. January 29 letter to Sadek Bey Hussein from Mr. Dunaway re Education Agreement. (Attached to TCA/W copy of English Education Agreement)
4. January 31 memo to Sadek Bey Hussein re Request for Translation and Transmittal of attached letter from Mr. Dunaway dated January 31 re offer to propose to US purchase of road building machinery and equipment.
5. February 1 letter to Mr. William B. Mabee, Director, TCA Regional Locust Control Program, AmEmbassy, Beirut, from Mr. Dunaway.
6. February 2 letter to Mr. Buck from Mr. Dunaway transmitting check for \$5,000 U.S. equivalent in riyals, with attached letter of February 2 to Sadek Hussein from Mr. Dunaway acknowledging receipt of check.
7. February 3. Totee Despatch #25. Point IV Monthly Report - January.
8. Copies of Individual Division Chief's reports for January.
9. February 5. Memo to Sadek Hussein from Mr. Dunaway transmitting attached copy of TCA Progress Report for January to SAG.
10. February 5. Field Trip Report from Mr. Sinclair to Mr. Dunaway. (Map will be sent later upon reproduction)
11. February 5. Memo to Mr. Smith, Administrative Officer, AmEmbassy, through Mr. Dunaway from Miss Swearingen re "Request for Transfer of Miss Lavonne Swearingen".
12. MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES. Both dated January 27. One covering seeds and books. One - 5 Willys Jeeps.

SUMMARY OF SALIENT TOPICS

Technical Cooperation Administration
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

The Prince's thought was to send several of the key police personnel to the United States for special training under actual operating conditions. In the discussion which followed, it was suggested that possibly such a program accompanied by a special mission of highly qualified police officers

I am herewith transmitting my version of the topics of discussion in the meeting with the Police Chief and other officials in my office January 29. These have been especially prepared for the consideration of those present and can in no way be considered as an official commitment.

In this connection I should like to confer further with you in the matter to gain your views and if possible secure your definition of limitations to the end that I may be properly informed and prepared for future discussions.

Mr. Hussein would like to have a copy of this resume for translation. I shall abide by your discretion in this connection.

At this meeting, Prince Abdullah Faisal, although completely considerate, again after a brief review of the training problems involved in the organization of the Police Department expressed his hope for early action in the preparation of a proposal for the training program. To this end it was agreed that his Chief of Police and other officials would enter into early discussions with the TCA Chief of Education for the purpose of formulating a plan and program of Police Organization and Training as the basis for further consideration of the problem.

On January 29, the first meeting arranged by Director Hussein was held in the TCA office with the following officials present: Mr. Salah Tawfik, Chief of Police; Mr. Abdul Majid Shukriji, Chief of Emigration; Mr. Hussein Said, Lt. Colonel, Egyptian Police Mission to Saudi Arabia; Mr. Glavin, Community Planner of Aramco; Director Hussein and Robert D. Dolley, Chief of Education, TCA. During the two hour session which ensued, frank and sincere elaboration of the magnitude and multitudinous elements of the task at hand were discussed. The overall requirements needed to establish an efficient operating police organization were presented by Chief Tawfik and were generally accepted as being needed.

Briefly without elaboration these needs are outlined as follows:

SUMMARY OF SALIENT TOPICS
DISCUSSED WITH
REFERENCE TO TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS IN
JIDDA

In early December, Prince Abdullah Feisal brought up the possibility of securing assistance in the training and development of the police force in Jidda, at a meeting held in his executive offices. This meeting, opened by Ambassador Hare and the Prince, was attended by the Country Director, TCA; Mr. Fryer of the Washington Office, staff members and Mr. Hussein, Director of Liaison.

The Prince's thought was to send several of the key police personnel to the United States for special training under actual operating conditions. In the discussion which followed, it was suggested that possibly such a program accompanied by a special mission of highly qualified peace officers sent from the United States to assist in the general organization of the police department and to train personnel in Jidda would insure more desirable results particularly in the effective organization and operation of the department in the shortest time.

It was directed that the Chief of Education, TCA, give the matter consideration and formulate a proposal that could be used for the basis of further discussions at the earliest opportunity. The Chief of Education visited the police station and secured information concerning the problem from Chief of Police, Tewfic, subsequent to the second meeting with Prince Abdullah Feisal on January 22, attended by Country Director Dunaway, members of his staff and Mr. Hussein, Director of Liaison.

At this meeting, Prince Abdullah Feisal, although completely considerate, again after a brief review of the training problems involved in the organization of the Police Department expressed his hope for early action in the preparation of a proposal for the training program. To this end it was agreed that his Chief of Police and other officials would enter into early discussions with the TCA Chief of Education for the purpose of formulating a plan and program of Police Organization and Training as the basis for further consideration of the problem.

On January 29, the first meeting arranged by Director Hussein was held in the TCA office with the following officials present: Mr. Ghaleb Tewfic, Chief of Police; Mr. Abdul Majid Shubukji, Chief of Immigration; Mr. Hussein Said, Lt. Colonel, Egyptian Police Mission to Saudi Arabia; Mr. Klein, Community Planner of Aramco; Director Hussein and Robert D. Dolley, Chief of Education, TCA. During the two hour session which ensued, frank and sincere elaboration of the magnitude and multitudinous elements of the task at hand were discussed. The overall requirements needed to establish an efficient operating police organization were presented by Chief Tewfic and was generally accepted as being needed.

Briefly without elaboration these needs are outlined as follows:

New Police Station

- a. Location
- b. Plans
- c. Construction

New Prisoner Stockade and Jail

- a. Location
- b. Plans
- c. Construction
- d. Control and Operation

Bureau of Identification

- a. Finger Printing and Reference Files
- b. Police Photography
- c. Case Histories and Records

Traffic

- a. Traffic Control and Direction
- b. Street Markings and Signals
- c. Traffic Movement and Patterns
- d. Traffic Accident Analysis and Reporting
- e. Traffic Laws and Regulations
- f. Traffic Court Operation and Procedure
- g. Drivers and Traffic School
- h. License Department (Traffic)

Detective Department

- a. Criminal Investigation
- b. Detective Detail and Specialization
(Narcotics, Murders, Thefts, Immorality, etc.)

Communications - Radio

- a. Call Stations
- b. Patrol Cars and Motorcycles
- c. Operation and Control

Coast Safety and Patrol

- a. Fire Fighting and Control
- b. Police Patrol
- c. Evacuation and First Aid

Ballistics

- a. Small Arms Range
- b. Rifle Range
- c. Special Guns Range

Passport Control

Immigration

No attempt was made to work out the details of the services as presented by the Chief or to determine any particular organizational grouping. It was considered that these overall divisions constituted the major areas where training and development was necessary to implement an effective police branch of the Jidda government. It was felt that for preliminary consideration of the task that the mention of areas of service would suffice as a basis for determining the extent to which the undertaking should be attempted and a more detailed analysis under the circumstances would not be needed.

It was generally recognized that the detail of passports could be handled through the Ministry of Interior and might not therefore be considered as an element of the current training problem and that a similar relationship prevailed with immigration.

These thoughts were impinged upon the fact that passports and immigration are specialized area of nation-wide government activity and the Jidda Police force was a localized service group. A wire from His Highness, the Crown Prince, implied expediency in consideration of the coastal waters of Jidda as being of prime importance in this project from a safety and patrol standpoint.

To implement the operation and training of effective police service in the aforementioned areas of specialization and organization, it was the general opinion that a new police station, stockade and jail were essential.

As the basis for determining points of delineation, inclusion and exclusion of areas of development and training suggested as necessary the following possibilities were offered for the further consideration of the group and the officials to whom they are responsible.

1. That the U.S. provide personnel to give training.
2. That training grants in accordance with the Educational basic agreement be applied to this undertaking.
 - a. Sending the Chief of Police to the U.S. to inspect law enforcement agencies and advise with law enforcement officials.
 - b. That the Chief of Police in collaboration with the Chief of Education, TCA, and proper Saudi Arabian officials, select five bilingual, physically and mentally fit outstanding representatives in each of the areas of development outlined to be sent to the U. S. for training in their respective specialties.
3. That the Saudi Arabian Government build the buildings, furnish the supplies and equipment necessary to carry out the program envisioned.
4. That the cost to the Saudi Arabian Government for such a program would be \$600,000 or more and the cost to the United States Government for its respective activity in the program would be about \$125,000.

5. That for administrative efficiency of a project of this magnitude that a joint bank account in the name of the project be established that could be administered by mutually agreed upon representatives of the two cooperating nations and in accordance with properly predetermined procedures.

All present were fully conscious of the comprehensiveness of the project as envisioned in the discussion. All agreed that upon further consideration it might be necessary to effect a complete revision of all considerations of this gathering. However, to accomplish the objectives suggested and in the shortest time the proposals of this group can well be considered as minimum requirements.

It was directed that the Chief of Education, TCA, give the matter consideration and formulate a proposal that could be used for the basis of further discussion at the earliest opportunity. The Chief of Education visited the police station and gathered information concerning the problem from Chief of Police, Toulon, and presented to the second meeting with Prince Faisal on January 23, attended by Secretary Director Ramsey, members of his staff and Mr. Marshall, Minister of Education.

At this meeting, Prince Faisal, although completely unacquainted, again after a brief review of the training problem identified in the organization of the Police Department expressed his hope for early action in the preparation of a proposal for the training program. He said that it was agreed that his Chief of Police and other officials would enter into early discussions with the TCA Chief of Education for the purpose of formulating a plan and program of Police Organization and Training as the basis for further consideration of the problem.

On January 29, the first meeting arranged by Director Marshall was held in the TCA office with the following officials present: Mr. Joseph Justice, Chief of Police; Mr. Abdul Aziz Shabirji, Chief of Immigration; Mr. Hassan Said, Lt. Colonel, Egyptian Police; Mr. Said Ibrahim, Mr. Shams, Secretary, Planner of Arabic; Director Marshall and Robert E. Kelley, Chief of Education, TCA. During the two hour session which ensued, frank and sincere elaboration of the magnitude and multifarious elements of the task at hand were discussed. The overall requirements needed to establish an efficient operating police organization were presented by Chief Justice and was generally accepted as being needed.

*Retyped names
Incorrect.*

SUMMARY OF SALIENT TOPICS
DISCUSSED WITH
REFERENCE TO TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS IN
JIDDA

In early December, Prince Feisal brought up the possibility of securing assistance in the training and development of the police force in Jidda, at a meeting held in his executive offices. This meeting, opened by Ambassador Hare and the Prince, was attended by the Country Director, TCA; Mr. Fryer of the Washington Office, staff members and Mr. Hussein, Director of Liaison.

The Prince's thought was to send several of the key police personnel to the United States for special training under actual operating conditions. In the discussion which followed, it was suggested that possibly such a program accompanied by a special mission of highly qualified peace officers sent from the United States to assist in the general organization of the police department and to train personnel in Jidda would insure more desirable results particularly in the effective organization and operation of the department in the shortest time.

It was directed that the Chief of Education, TCA; give the matter consideration and formulate a proposal that could be used for the basis of further discussions at the earliest opportunity. The Chief of Education visited the police station and secured information concerning the problem from Chief of Police, Tewfic; subsequent to the second meeting with Prince Feisal on January 22, attended by Country Director Dunaway, members of his staff and Mr. Hussein, Director of Liaison.

At this meeting, Prince Feisal, although completely considerate, again after a brief review of the training problems involved in the organization of the Police Department expressed his hope for early action in the preparation of a proposal for the training program. To this end it was agreed that his Chief of Police and other officials would enter into early discussions with the TCA Chief of Education for the purpose of formulating a plan and program of Police Organization and Training as the basis for further consideration of the problem.

On January 29, the first meeting arranged by Director Hussein was held in the TCA office with the following officials present: Mr. Chapeb Tewfic, Chief of Police; Mr. Abdul Hamid Shuberji, Chief of Immigration; Mr. Hussein Said, Lt. Colonel, Egyptian Police Mission to Saudi Arabia; Mr. Klein, Community Planner of Aramco; Director Hussein and Robert D. Polley, Chief of Education, TCA. During the two hour session which ensued, frank and sincere elaboration of the magnitude and multitudinous elements of the task at hand were discussed. The overall requirements needed to establish an efficient operating police organization were presented by Chief Tewfic and was generally accepted as being needed.

- a. Fire Fighting and Control
- b. Police Patrol
- c. Education and First Aid

Briefly without elaboration these needs are outlined as follows:

New Police Station

- a. Location
- b. Plans
- c. Construction

New Prisoner Stockade and Jail

- a. Location
- b. Plans
- c. Construction
- d. Control and Operation

Bureau of Identification

- a. Finger Printing and Reference Files
- b. Police Photography
- c. Case Histories and Records

Traffic

- a. Traffic Control and Direction
- b. Street Markings and Signals
- c. Traffic Movement and Patterns
- d. Traffic Accident Analysis and Reporting
- e. Traffic Laws and Regulations
- f. Traffic Court Operation and Procedure
- g. Drivers and Traffic School
- h. License Department (Traffic)

Detective Department

- a. Criminal Investigation
- b. Detective Detail and Specialization
(Narcotics, Murders, Thefts, Immorality, etc.)

Communications - Radio

- a. Call Stations
- b. Patrol Cars and Motorcycles
- c. Operation and Control

Coast Safety and Patrol

- a. Fire Fighting and Control
- b. Police Patrol
- c. Evacuation and First Aid

Ballistics

3. That the Saudi Arabian Government build the buildings, furnish the supplies and equipment necessary to carry out the program envisioned.
 - a. Small Arms Range
 - b. Rifle Range
 - c. Special Guns Range
4. That the cost to the Saudi Arabian Government for such a program would be \$400,000 or more and the cost to the United States Government for the training activity in the program would be about \$125,000.

Passport Control

5. That the administrative efficiency of a project of this magnitude that a joint bank account in the name of the project be established that could be administered by mutually agreed upon representatives

No attempt was made to work out the details of the services as presented by the Chief or to determine any particular organizational grouping. It was considered that these overall divisions constituted the major areas where training and development was necessary to implement an effective police branch of the Jidda government. It was felt that for preliminary consideration of the task that the mention of areas of service would suffice as a basis for determining the extent to which the undertaking should be attempted and a more detailed analysis under the circumstances would not be needed.

It was generally recognized that the detail of passports could be handled through the Foreign Office and might not therefore be considered as an element of the current training problem and that a similar relationship prevailed with immigration.

These thoughts were impinged upon the fact that passports and immigration are specialized areas of nation-wide government activity and the Jidda Police force was a localized service group. A wire from His Highness, the Crown Prince, implied expediency in consideration of the coastal waters of Jidda as being of prime importance in this project from a safety and patrol standpoint.

To implement the operation and training of effective police service in the aforementioned areas of specialization and organization, it was the general opinion that a new police station, stockade and jail were essential.

As the basis for determining points of delimitation, inclusion and exclusion of areas of development and training suggested as necessary the following possibilities were offered for the further consideration of the group and the officials to whom they are responsible.

1. That the U.S. provide personnel to give training.
2. That training grants in accordance with the Educational basic agreement be applied to this undertaking.
 - a. Sending the Chief of Police to the U.S. to inspect law enforcement agencies and advise with law enforcement officials.
 - b. That the Chief of Police in collaboration with the Chief of Education, TCA; and proper Saudi Arabian officials, select five bilingual, physically and mentally fit outstanding representatives in each of the areas of development outlined to be sent to the U.S. for training in their respective specialities.

3. That the Saudi Arabian Government build the buildings, furnish the supplies and equipment necessary to carry out the program envisioned.
4. That the cost to the Saudi Arabian Government for such a program would be \$600,000 or more and the cost to the United States Government for its respective activity in the program would be about \$125,000.
5. That for administrative efficiency of a project of this magnitude that a joint bank account in the name of the project be established that could be administered by mutually agreed upon representatives of the two **cooperating** nations and in accordance with properly predetermined procedures.

All present were fully conscious of the comprehensiveness of the project as envisioned in the discussion. All agreed that upon further consideration it might be necessary to effect a complete revision of all considerations of this gathering. However, to accomplish the objectives suggested and in the shortest time the proposals of this group can well be considered as minimum requirements.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Meeting on February 5, with Dr. El Far, W.H.O.
re Equipment for Quarantine Station

A meeting was held on February 5, in the office Mr. John Dunaway. Also attending were Dr. El Far, W.H.O. Quarantine Representative; Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Hussein and Mr. Betzig. Meeting was held to discuss possible TCA contribution to equipping the new Jidda Quarantine Station.

Mr. Dunaway stated need to go over project to decide what was to be done and then to discuss this with Prince Faisal.

Dr. Far noted importance to entire Moslem world of this quarantine station and how it was really an international undertaking. The station resulted from many conferences on the problem and SAG offered to build it using W.H.O. plans. This was done, resulting in a large modern center. Time is important as it is desired to have the station ready for use for the next Haj season. Besides construction costs SAG, a few days ago, pledged 2,000,000 Saudi Riyals for equipping the station. Mr. Dunaway questioned need for TCA aid in the light of this sum. Dr. Far stated it wasn't sufficient hence, he requested TCA donation of equipment for the disinfection room. He thought this would cost 7,000 to 10,000 Egyptian Pounds (\$20,000 to \$30,000).

Mr. Ferguson thought it would cost up to \$50,000 for boilers, tanks, etc. He also stressed the fact that while the buildings are completed, definite installation and other engineering problems remain. He asked if W.H.O. had an engineer to make layout of equipment. Dr. Far stated he had requested the same and hoped he would arrive shortly. Ferguson stressed need for planning and the importance of having a man trained in this type of work. Far did not seem to understand the importance of this point even saying a Baker Engineer could do the work with the help of Mr. Shoup. Far stressed his eagerness for Point Four to undertake the work as he thought such will assure a more rapid arrival of the equipment. Far stated water supply, tanks, generators, ice plant, etc., will be paid out of 2,000,000 Saudi Riyals. W.H.O. has contributed \$18,000 for the laboratory equipment.

Ferguson stressed need for information regarding work load in estimating size of needed equipment and hence cost. Mr. Dunaway stated TCA must have concrete proposals in order to justify project to Washington and thus get their approval. A long discussion took place concerning the size of equipment with Far and Hussein taking the view that this was not an important matter.

Mr. Ferguson suggested that TCA get an engineer to come out and go over the disinfecting room and draw up specifications and then TCA could go ahead and order the equipment. Mr. Dunaway stressed again the fact that the Project's approval was dependent on Washington's OK. Mr. Far agreed to these statements and said he would be most happy if a TCA technician handled the whole matter.

Mr. Ferguson suggested that TCA tentatively agree to procure and install disinfecting room equipment under an American Engineer's supervision and hand it over to SAG after trial operation. This following TCA/W approval. Dr. Far was enthusiastic. Mr. Dunaway asked Mr. Hussieni to have SAG make a formal request regarding the same in order for TCA/field to send request to TCA/W for OK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

February 8, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Dr. Robert D. Dolley, Chief, Education Division

RE: Trainees KADI and HASSANAIN

We sent a cable about 10 days ago to the Washington office that Kadi, the scholarship grant trainee who was approved to go to the States anytime after December 15, would arrive in Washington within 10 days. We are requested by the Washington office to notify them at least three days in advance of a trainee's arrival, along with specifications as to the time and flight. I have transmitted this information to Mr. Hussein. Up to the present time I have had no word from him relative to the matter, and it might be well to make inquiry of him as to what Mr. Kadi's intent might be.

I am very much inclined to feel that Mr. Kadi hold this opportunity in rather low regard, as was previously the case with Mr. HASSANAIN, who arrived in Washington and spent two weeks at the Wardman Park Hotel prior to reporting.

RESTRICTED

DRAFT

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

February 1, 1953

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

PROJECT AGREEMENT

GENERAL

February 8, 1953.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

BETWEEN

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director,
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

RE: Request for Translation and Return of Draft of
Health Program Project Agreement #14 re Assignment
of Public Health Nurse to Supervise a Maternal and
Child Health Clinic in Jidda.

This Project Agreement is entered into between the Minister of

It would be appreciated if you would arrange for the translation
of the attached draft of a project agreement. It is requested that
copies of the translation then be forwarded to this office.

The attached draft of a project agreement concerns the assignment
of a public health nurse to supervise a maternal and child health
clinic in Jidda.

Your assistance in expediting translation is appreciated.

United States Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

1. Description of Project

The Ministry of Health will establish a public health clinic
for treating and advising expectant mothers, mothers and babies.

2. How Project is to be Operated

a. The Ministry of Health will obtain a suitable building
to house the clinic. In addition, it will appoint a medical officer,
who will be responsible for the operation of the clinic, and hire
the necessary nurses.

D R A F T
TCA/GW Ferguson/1
February 8, 1953.

PROJECT AGREEMENT #4
UNDER
TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM
IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ASSIGNMENT OF A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE TO SUPERVISE A
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CLINIC IN JIDDA

This Project Agreement is entered into between the Minister of Health as designated representative of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter referred to as the "Representative") and the United States Director of Technical Cooperation Administration for Saudi Arabia, as designated representative of the Government of the United States of America, pursuant to the Technical Cooperation Program Agreement between the two Governments dated December 15, 1952. Wherever the word "Director" appears in this agreement, it means the United States Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

1. Description of Project

The Ministry of Health will establish a public health clinic for treating and advising expectant mothers, mothers and babies.

2. How Project is to be Operated

a. The Ministry of Health will obtain a suitable building to house the clinic. In addition, it will appoint a medical officer, who will be responsible for the operation of the clinic, and hire the necessary nurses.

b. This clinic will be one unit of the Division of Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health and will be supported by an item in the normal budget of the Ministry.

c. The Technical Cooperation Administration will assign a public health nurse to the Ministry of Health for the purpose of organizing and supervising the nursing activities of this clinic. She will be administratively under the direction of the supervisor of the clinic and technically responsible to the Chief of the Health Division of the Technical Cooperation Administration in Jidda.

d. The Technical Cooperation Administration may supply certain specialized material, literature or equipment in order to make a demonstration more successful. The basic equipment and supplies will be furnished by the Ministry of Health.

e. At the end of this project any supplies and equipment purchased by Technical Cooperation Administration funds will be turned over to the Ministry of Health and carried on its inventory.

3. Financing of Project

a. The Ministry of Health of the Saudi Arabian Government will contribute:

1. Necessary housing for the clinic, complete with equipment and supplies.
2. A medical officer who will be the supervisor, and sufficient nurses for good operation.

b. The Technical Cooperation Administration mission of the United States Government will contribute:

1. The services of a public health nurse to supervise nursing activities.
2. Certain supplies and equipment necessary for specific demonstrations, costs not to exceed \$2500.00 per year.

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which it is signed and shall remain in force for two years or until one month after either party shall have given notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate, whichever is earlier, and shall be subject to the availability of appropriations to both parties for the purposes of the Project. It can be extended by mere exchange of memoranda.

This understanding is prepared in duplicate and signed at the
Ministry of _____ on _____.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Personnel and Supply Notes

Mr. Bode is attending the TCA Budget and Fiscal Conference in Beirut this week.

As of February 7, 1953, the following items have been received, but have as yet not been officially reported.

1. 50 sprayers for the Health and Sanitation Division, covered by Purchase Order No. 10146-52 dated June 27, 1952, Obligation No. 27. These items were transferred from TCA stock at New York and were received on February 1. However, as yet they have not been uncrated and any possible damage is not known.
2. The equipment purchased by Dr. Dolley in Beirut for the Jidda Commercial School has been received after much difficulty with Customs. These items were delivered at the TCA office on February 4. A letter transmitting all invoices for purchases made in Beirut has been given this office.
3. The conference table and desk received in the shipment of Cairo furniture have been repaired, and we are now awaiting receipt of the invoice in order to inform Cairo that arrangements for reimbursement may be begun.

f-1 (orig)
f-2
chron
1-Sinclair

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: H. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and Communications Division

RE: Field Trip Notes: Air Fields

Perhaps the question of improving some of the present airfields should be given consideration.

I have in mind constructing hard surface permanent runway strips at Medina and Riyadh, where they now land on sand. Also, improve the present air field at Yanbu, as well as at other points, or possibly the question of constructing additional air fields in the country.

f-1 (orig)

f-2

chron

1-Sinclair

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: E. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and Communications Division

RE: Field Trip Notes: Sail Kabir Water Waste

In travelling through the territory between Sail Kabir and a point near Mecca, it is quite apparent that considerable water from rains must be wasted.

I feel that this might be an ideal spot for a check dam or reservoir which would take this rain water from the mountain and hold it for future use in the immediate vicinity for agricultural purposes, etc., and no doubt some of it could be piped to Mecca as a part of its water supply.

There are, no doubt, other similar locations where check dams or reservoirs could be used in a similar manner.

(orig) f-1
f-2
chron
1-Sinclair

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 8, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John Al. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: E. F. Sinclair, Chief
Transportation and Communications Division

RE: Notes on Field Trip: El Kharj-Riyadh Road

In travelling from El Kharj and Riyadh on my recent trip, there is no doubt that the Saudi Arabian Government should give immediate consideration to constructing a hard-surface highway between these points.

The present road for the most part is sand, except for a small strip of hard pavement going into Riyadh. It is very winding in its present course and am certain that a new road would cut down considerable mileage between these two points where there is almost a constant flow of truck travel.

At the same time, thought might also be given to improving the Mecca-Riyadh and Mecca-Taif highways, over which passes a considerable amount of truck traffic, as well as other highways in the country. In other words, SAC should give consideration to an overall improved highway program throughout the country.

FILE COPIES

f-1

f-2

chron

1-Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 8, 1953

Dr. Anwar Khouga

Taif, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khouga,

The following is a list of artificial limb manufacturers that
you requested on December 27, 1952:

1. Minneapolis Artificial Limb Company
410 Portland Avenue
Minneapolis 15, Minnesota
2. Marks Artificial Limb Company, Inc.
90 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York
3. Becker Mechanical Hand Company
152 West Stevens Street
St. Paul 7, Minnesota

Enclosed is some literature from the Minneapolis Artificial
Limb Company.

I hope this information is what you desire. If TGA can be of any
further help to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

ENCLOSURES

JADunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

FILE COPIES

f-1

f-2

chron

1-Ferguson

February 9, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Major Harold L. Karo
Base Surgeon
United States Air Force Hospital
1414th Air Base Group
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 3 February 1953 in answer to mine of January 28th.

It is believed that there must be some misunderstanding of our request as you referred to a policy of not furnishing vaccines to the Saudi Arabian Government.

At the present time the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health requires all immunizations for foreign travel to be administered at the General Government Hospital. We question the quality of the vaccines used by the Saudi Arabian Government and therefore do not wish the American Governmental personnel to be immunized with these vaccines. In view of this fact we were requesting vaccines for "booster shots" for only the American Governmental personnel stationed in Jidda.

The doctors in the Government Hospital would give the inoculations to Americans using American vaccines. We did not intend to furnish the vaccines to the Saudi Arabian Government for general use.

We have cabled Washington for the vaccines needed here.

It is hoped that if you come to Jidda that you will stop at our offices so that we may become acquainted.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

JADunaway
TCA:GW Ferguson:pm

Chiron

February 9, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Technical Cooperation
Administration,

American Embassy,

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Taggart:

This letter is a general presentation of (1) the present working environment, (2) a few things that have been done, and (3) an attempt at looking ahead in programming for the Point 4 Division of Agriculture in Saudi Arabia. It is not to be construed as a criticism of anyone or group. It is merely for your information so that OFAR (USDA) may know some of the problems, accomplishments, and plans attendant to establishing an agricultural improvement program in this country.

Working Environment: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Department of Agriculture is located in the Ministry of Finance and is headed by a man apparently of considerable means. Upon arrival in Jidda, I was informed by the Country Director, the Program Director and the Government Liaison Officer that the Director of the Department of Agriculture (1) has little knowledge of technical agriculture, (2) is a person interested primarily in what he can make financially out of the office, (3) cannot be trusted and will attempt to wreck the TCA Program if he cannot use it for his own purpose and (4) has wasted funds allotted to his Department.

I was further informed that all planning and negotiations pertaining to Point 4 work in agriculture must be done through the Finance Minister. This appears to be the only logical alternative at present. However, the Finance Minister is greatly burdened with details of government and resides practically all of the time in Riyadh, which is hundreds of miles from Jidda, and to which you go only by invitation.

The Government-TCA Liaison Officer is a good man and is quite interested in seeing that TCA is successful, and that agriculture in the country is improved and developed along sound lines. He worked formerly in the Department of Agriculture and is amenable to the Deputy Finance Minister who appointed the present Director of the Department of Agriculture. This Liaison Officer also has cautioned me about having any dealings with the Director of Agriculture.

The above

Dr. Glen L. Taggart, Chief,

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, TCB,

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington 25, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

The above is a conservative statement of parts of the present situation. This may be a common occurrence in other foreign assignments, and you may have some helpful suggestions to make. However, I shall be working within the framework of general TCA policy, local TCA policy established by the Country Director, and in the light of what appears appropriate diplomacy and good judgment.

In December last, the first Project Agreement was negotiated by the former Country Director - the so-called community package program. This project has for its scene of action one of the most remote, primitive, and difficult-to-reach communities in Saudi Arabia. It has relatively high potential for increasing agricultural production provided adequate water for irrigation can be supplied.

Accomplishments: What has been accomplished thus far has been set forth in activity, or monthly, reports which you have received. By way of review, some accomplishments are herewith listed.

1. Visits by Chief of Agriculture Division to important farming areas.
2. Contacts with provinces, village and central Government officials.
3. Tentative plans for a community development program at El Darb.
4. Collecting materials for agricultural specialists.
5. A suggested long term country program in agriculture for Saudi Arabia.
6. Agreement for the Technical Cooperation program in agriculture with signatures November 10, 1952.
7. Project Agreement for rural community development projects with signatures December 18, 1952. Note: These Agreements were formulated and negotiated by the Country Director and Ambassador.

Technical agricultural accomplishments will become evident when technicians have arrived and entered upon active work.

Project Agreements: When the project agreement for "Rural Community Development Projects" was made effective, in which Wadis Itwad and Khulais were designated for development, I had not returned as yet from a trip to inspect Wadi Itwad and its major village, El Darb, relative to development and agricultural improvement possibilities. The entire second page of my activity report for November and December, 1952, deals with Wadis Itwad and El Darb.

However,

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

e. Since agricultural improvement programs will be a joint and cooperative effort by the SAC and Point 4, equipment and materials necessary to the effectiveness of Point 4 technicians' work in the various areas will be supplied by the Saudi Arabian Government and Point 4 according to provisions of project agreements, which will be effected to meet the needs of designated communities, areas, or specific action programs.

f. In addition to this community, or area, approach to the improvement of agriculture in Saudi Arabia, it is the purpose of Point 4:

(1) To foster the improvement of Governmental services to agricultural producers by assisting in the development of a strong Department of Agriculture which will place increased emphasis on agricultural research and extension work.

(2) To develop greater confidence on the part of farmers of Saudi Arabia in the services which their Government will provide.

(3) Furnish technical assistance to the Government in establishing on-job training for farmers in major farm enterprises, and in organizing elementary agriculture instruction.

(4) To encourage the development of new farm lands where sufficient water is available, and where such development appears economically feasible.

(5) To provide technical assistance to the Government in the development of a farm marketing program.

It is my opinion that the Agriculture Division should have a going program of work in several communities, or areas, within the next 12 months. It will be necessary to have a minimum of one agricultural extension technician stationed in each community, or area, along with his counterpart. As the work develops junior agriculturists can be used to assist the stationed technicians. The functions of the specialists (research and extension) are set forth in "c" of the above general plan. When they visit a given area at appropriate times, they will stay a week, month or longer if needed to accomplish established objectives. Their going will not be just social visits to inspect. The future will determine how many of these men will be needed. At present, a specialist for each agricultural field is needed as set forth above in "c" of the general plan.

I should also like to emphasize that every man sent here must be one of successful experience and one with desert farming experience if possible. Men to be stationed in given communities, or areas, should be without families, especially children, and be willing to work out doors in backward and underdeveloped areas. If there is just a wife, and

they

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 5 -

they are willing to be separated several months at a time, that would be satisfactory. Also, it would be better if specialists without children could be recruited because of no local educational facilities.

This is rather a long communication, however, it is my feeling that the above information will assist you in understanding the present situation. It is also my feeling that much can be done here to improve production standards by making technical assistance available to farmers, and by assisting the Government to organize a strong Department of Agriculture which will provide research, extension work and vocational agriculture schools.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

JADunaway
TCA:WJEdens:pm

CONFIDENTIAL

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 9, 1953.

Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director of Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Hussein:

A careful search of our files does not reveal that ABDUAZIZ MIMINA, the gentleman whom you brought to my office yesterday for scholarship processing, has ever made application previously other than possibly by oral inquiry.

Therefore before he is put to the trouble of preparing a formal application and I consume time in preparing his case, he must be cleared and recommended by the chief of the service area in which he desires training. It will be appreciated very much, therefore, if you will refer Mr. Mimina to the proper chief of service.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

Chiron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 10, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Immunizations

I have checked with Dr. Sofia of the General Government Hospital and Dr. Yemen of the Lebanese Hospital and the following is a temporary procedure to be followed:

- (1) get chit from TCA.
- (2) get "shots" from Lebanese Hospital.
- (3) give Ferguson the International Health Certificate and a signed statement from a doctor in Lebanese Hospital as to what "shots" received and when.
- (4) Ferguson will take these to General Government Hospital and get shots recorded on certificate.
- (5) Certificate will be returned to owner.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 10, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director,
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmission
of Letter from Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division, to
Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General,
Ministry of Health.

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

It would be appreciated if you would make arrangements for
the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to
Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health,

from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division,
TCA.
Your assistance in handling this request is sincerely
appreciated.

We would welcome an opportunity to discuss this project and others
of mutual interest, and therefore shall await word from you as to when
you will be in Jidda.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

GWFerguson/1 2/14/53
Jdunaway

February 10, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Mohammed Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Recently I learned that the Arabic translation of the rough draft of the Project Agreement for the establishment of a laboratory at Taif was sent to you by mistake. It had been my desire to discuss this Project with you personally in order to obtain the benefit of your advice before preparing the Agreement in final form.

In addition, a request has been made to the Director of our Liaison Office to obtain permission for Dr. Bevis, a laboratory director of the Technical Cooperation Administration Mission of Jordan, to visit Jidda and discuss this Project with both of us. In this way we could arrive at a better estimate of the cost of equipment which the TCA Mission might be able to contribute. Unfortunately, to date no answer has been received.

We would welcome an opportunity to discuss this Project and others of mutual interest, and therefore shall await word from you as to when you will be in Jidda.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

GW Ferguson/1 2/14/53
JADunaway

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 10, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Immunizations

I have checked with Dr. Sofia of the General Government Hospital and Dr. Yemen of the Lebanese Hospital and the following is a temporary procedure to be followed:

- (1) get chit from TCA.
- (2) get "shots" from Lebanese Hospital.
- (3) give Ferguson the International Health Certificate and a signed statement from a doctor in Lebanese Hospital as to what "shots" received and when.
- (4) Ferguson will take these to General Government Hospital and get shots recorded on certificate.
- (5) Certificate will be returned to owner.

Chron.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date:

February 10, 1953

Item/s received:

1. Camera, 35 mm. Argus C-3 including flash attachment and carrying case 1 ea
2. Tripod, quickset jr. 1 ea

Purchase Order No. E 470-322-12.

dated 12-18-52

Fuller & d ~~Albee~~ 470-322-12 10th St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

Requisition No.

dated

470-322-12

November 4, 1952

Obligation No.

53

Date Received:

February 8, 1953

Ordered by:

Education Division, Dr. Robert B. Dolley

Assigned to:

Education Division, Dr. Robert D. Dolley

Method of Shipment:

sea pouch

Remarks

in good condition

COPIES:

f-1 (original)

f-2

chron

1-TCA/W

1-Embassy

Acting
Executive Officer

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 10, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. Robert B. Kennedy

RE: Observations re Public Health and Sanitation During
Trip to Dhahran

During my trip to the Hasa area, ~~from Dhahran~~, I had occasion to have several discussions with Dr. Mohammad Ali Shawaf, Inspector for the Ministry of Health.

He advised me that the Crown Prince had ordered the construction of seven new hospitals in the Hasa area; that his particular purpose in being in the Hasa area was to make a survey and determine the best locations for these hospitals, their size, and other related factors. Also, he stated that the Crown Prince had asked him to make recommendations for public health and sanitation improvements.

I advised Dr. Shawaf of the presence of Mr. Ferguson in Saudi Arabia and the purpose of his presence. Dr. Shawaf expressed great interest in the work of TCA in this field and requested that I talk to Mr. Ferguson about the above-referred to work in Hasa and that Dr. Shawaf would like to have Mr. Ferguson visit the Hasa area during his presence in Hasa and make a joint survey of the area and joint recommendations.

Dr. Shawaf, I believe, is deeply interested in TCA activities in the field of public health and sanitation. He appeared to be a very sincere man and vitally interested in his work. His recognition by the Crown Prince in asking him to undertake this task in Hasa should not be overlooked. I gather that Dr. Shawaf has fairly close relationship with the Crown Prince.

Whether or not acceptance of this offer of Dr. Shawaf by TCA would create difficulties in relations between TCA and the Ministry of Health is not known to me by reason of my lack of knowledge as to the relations of the people within the Ministry of Health.

cc: EBetaig
GW Ferguson

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 10, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. Robert B. Kennedy

RE: Interest in the El Hasa area in Agriculture Assistance by TCA

During the course of my recent visits to the Hasa area, I found considerable interest expressed by local Saudi Arabs in the possibility of assistance by TCA in the agricultural field in El Hasa. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Adwan, the Ministry of Finance representative for El Hasa, asked me specifically what TCA planned for the Hasa area in the field of agriculture. Also, he asked if Dr. Edens or any of his men were planning to come to Hasa for the purpose of giving agricultural assistance.

I could not answer either of his questions, but advised him that I would pass on his sentiments to our people in Jidda. I did say, however, that TCA was interested in the entire country of Saudi Arabia, and I assured him that likely there were plans being developed for an agriculture program which would include the Hasa area.

He wished me to pass on his sentiments that TCA keep in mind the Hasa area and have some concrete program for its agricultural development. He expressed the wish that Dr. Edens or some of his associates again visit the area and make concrete proposals for an agricultural program there.

cc: EBetzig
WJEdens

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Wayne Gentry
Theater Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Theater Privileges

It is requested that that Embassy Theater privileges be extended to five (5) members of the Aero Service Corporation temporarily stationed in Jidda in connection with aerial mapping for TCA.

1. Renshaw King
2. Jim Robertson
3. Greville Quinn
4. Joseph Danet
5. Charles Stinchfield

Personnel are expected to remain in Jidda from one to three months.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Official Dinner

After receiving verbal approval from you, arrangements were made to give a dinner party in honor of the Minister of Health, Prince Abdullah Faisal at the Gardens Hotel on January 25, 1953, for officials of the Ministry of Health and representatives of the World Health Organization.

The following people were present:

1. Minister of Health, Prince Abdullah Faisal
2. Dr. Dabry Bey El Far, WHO Quarantine Advisor
3. Dr. Mohammed Shukini, WHO Malaria Control Advisor
4. Dr. Zohara, WHO Malaria Control Advisor
5. Dr. Ghourousi, WHO Venereal Control Advisor
6. Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General of Ministry of Health
7. Dr. Shouman, Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health
8. Dr. Shawaf, Chief, Division of Clinical Medicine, Ministry of Health
9. Mr. Attieh, Chief Pharmacist
10. Dr. A. Hashem, Chief Quarantine Officer
11. Dr. A. Bittar, Health Director, Jidda
12. Mr. John Dunaway, Acting Country Director, TCA
13. Mr. Sadek Hussein, SAG Liaison Officer
14. Mr. G.W. Ferguson, Chief, Health Division, TCA

Enclosed are two bills: one from the hotel and the other from the photographs for a total of eight hundred and seventy-nine riyals (879), which I have paid and am now requesting reimbursement.

Chen

RESTRICTED

2 -

February 11, 1953

RESTRICTED

- 1 school of hygiene building
- 1 general hospital building
- 1 fever hospital building
- 10 isolation hospital buildings
- 4 senior staff buildings
- 6 junior staff buildings
- 3 servants' buildings

TCA, American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer, Assistant Administrator,
NEADS, Technical Cooperation Administration

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Quarantine Station

A couple of years ago at several meetings of the World Health Organization, the Saudi Arabian Government agreed to construct an adequate quarantine station at Jidda so that the ones operated by Egypt and Britain for the pilgrims would be eliminated. The construction of this station is a matter of great national pride to the SAG, because upon its completion the SAG can say to the Moslem world, in fact the whole world, that the SAG is now in a position to cope with any epidemics occurring here, especially during the pilgrimage.

Thus far, the SAG has budgeted 10,000,000 Saudi Riyals for the construction of the station and recently another 2,000,000 Saudi Riyals have been placed at the disposal of the World Health Organization representative here, Dr. Sabry El Far, for needed equipment. However, this is still not sufficient.

The station is located four miles south of Jidda and consists of the following:

- 16 buildings - for first class: 96 people
- 16 buildings - for second class: 416 people
- 32 buildings - for third class: 1152 people
- Total 1664 people

- 8 kitchens - for first and second class
- 16 kitchens - for third class
- 1 administration building
- 1 garage and workshop
- 1 car disinfection building
- 1 disinfection building
- 1 laundry
- 1 mortuary
- 1 medical laboratory building

1 school

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

* 2 -

- 1 school of hygiene building
- 1 general hospital building
- 1 fever hospital building
- 10 isolation hospital buildings
- 4 senior staff buildings
- 6 junior staff buildings
- 2 servants' buildings

The buildings are almost all completed now.

John Howard & Co. Ltd., 13 Buckingham Gate, London, drew the preliminary plans but no detail plans were ever drawn. The contractor is Avar Construction Co. of Beirut.

Dr. Far, who was Director of the Egyptian quarantine station at Tour, has been assigned by the World Health Organization to put this station in operation. When he reported here the first of December, he found no plans for the water supply, power supply, sewage disposal other than drains leading to the outside of the compound, equipment to be installed in the laboratories, hospital, laundry, etc. He has a stupendous job to get this station in operation. Budget and personnel are also his problems.

He has asked help from TCA in obtaining the autoclaves for the disinfection building. Discussions indicated that he had no idea as to the specifications. Finally it was agreed that if the Saudi Arabian Government requests TCA aid that this office would take steps to obtain approval from Washington to do what is necessary to put the disinfection building in operation. It would require a boiler and four large autoclaves and some changes in the building to provide better ventilation for fair working conditions. The design of the building precludes really efficient operation.

In a few days the Saudi Arabian Government will request TCA aid for the disinfection building. As soon as this request is received a cable will be sent to you.

It is desired to have an engineer or an engineering firm come here and design the layout, prepare specifications, and supervise the installation. Usual recruitment will not suffice as speed is necessary. After designing the layout and writing specifications and while waiting for delivery of equipment, it is very possible that the engineer may be of valuable service in furnishing engineering advice for layouts at the laundry, power plant, etc.

The job requires a good mechanical engineer who will be able to design and supervise the installation of boilers, diesel power plants, autoclaves, laundry equipment, etc. It is envisioned that the job will

take

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

- 3 -

take one year.

TCA would not purchase any of the equipment except the autoclaves and one boiler and accessories, estimated between \$50,000 and \$75,000. In addition, it would furnish the necessary engineering skill to put the disinfection building in operation and be available to furnish other engineering advice upon request.

Since this quarantine station will effect the lives of all of the pilgrims, our contribution will be felt throughout the entire Moslem world. By concentrating on one building, TCA can demonstrate the value of good engineering, planning and show results of what can be done by TCA. In addition, by assisting in the entire station, the SAG will be able to complete the station more quickly and place it in operation.

This project would demonstrate how TCA and WHO could work together in assisting the Saudi Arabian Government. The Quarantine Station carries a high priority in SAG's projects and assistance on it would enhance TCA's prestige greatly with the SAG and the entire Moslem world.

If you agree with us that this project is feasible, it is requested that this office be informed quickly as to what engineer is selected so that clearance can be obtained from the Saudi Arabian Government.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TCA:GWFerguson:pm

RESTRICTED

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 11, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Thoughts on Saudi Arabian Agricultural Program

Obviously, each country, being unique in the variety of its problems, requires separate study and analysis. However, with the above in mind, it is felt that a review of agricultural development in other underdeveloped countries. While problems are not parallel, one discovers that certain elements appear in most countries of this type. This being the case, the Saudi Arabian picture can be analyzed against the background of common problems. Agriculture in such countries is characterized to a greater or lesser degree by the following conditions:

1. An illiterate and poorly educated rural populace,
2. A life of cultural isolation and self perpetuating poverty,
3. Lack of modern health and sanitation facilities,
4. No or poor credit, marketing, transportation services,
5. Although economy is based on agriculture, only small sums are expended on agricultural development and the Agriculture Department and consequently the latter is very weak,
6. No or inadequate extension service and hence need for facilities to train extension agents and get them into the field,
7. No or inadequate research - experiment stations, need for facilities to train personnel, carry on work,
8. Low productivity, together with a high percentage of the people living on the land,
9. Inadequate or no means to provide for better hand tools, seed, plant varieties, livestock, new crops, disease and insect control, fertilizer, etc.,
10. Lack of means of combatting the frequent misuse of the land - overgrazing, erosion, etc.

11. Inadequate means to bring new lands into productive use.,
12. Wasteful and inefficient use of water supplies,
13. Need for development of irrigation work, discovery of new water sources, etc.,
14. Poor drainage conditions,
15. Need for soil classification and analysis..

Obviously, each country, being unique in the variety of its problems, requires separate analysis which results in distinct program proposals. However, with the above list of characteristic conditions in mind, certain proposals are common in most countries.

It should be noted here, before proceeding further in the analysis, that Point Four does not pretend to offer the means for remaking a country's agriculture. The magnitude of the task precludes it. Furthermore, each country should view the matter as one of long range effort with most of the cost coming from its own treasury. Point Four can work in a number of fields and by stimulating and guiding, help the country to develop healthy conditions. Unfortunately, it is infrequent that a country is aware of the seriousness of the problem or of the time, effort, money, trained personnel, etc., required to get lasting results. The very fact that these agricultural countries lack effective Agriculture Departments with strong extension and research organization is proof enough of the lack of interest shown in the past by the governments. This frame of mind is not easily overcome. Especially dangerous is the disillusion which follows the failure of expensive and grandiose projects. Such merely confirms, in the government's mind, the futility of trying to do something for agriculture.

Most proposals emphasize the following:

- a) Strengthened Department of Agriculture and the improvement of its organization and administration, increase of its budget and its staffing with qualified professional persons.
- b) Effective extension and research groups whose personnel can bring and demonstrate to the small and medium farmer knowledge of better tools, seeds, plants, animals, crop protection, fertilizers, etc.
- c) Rural schools, agricultural training centers, health clinics, etc.
- d) Improved credit, marketing and transportation facilities.
- e) Projects to improve land and water use, to develop new land and water resources, to make soil studies, to carry out drainage works, etc.

Saudi Arabia, in general, is afflicted with all of the ills noted in points one to fifteen. In addition the nature of her climate severely limits the sections where agriculture may be carried on. Grazing ranges are far larger but are also of varying utility depending on the uncertain rainfall. To date, SAG has done little to demonstrate a realization of the magnitude of the job confronting improving local agriculture. The Department of Agriculture is poorly financed, has a non-professional director, a small staff and apparently no sound plan for future work and growth. Extension services and research are practically nil. No training center of any type exists. To date, the farmer is left almost wholly to his own inadequate devices with the natural result being rural poverty and low productivity.

To boost Saudi Arabian agricultural production and the productivity of the farmer and herdsman, it is obvious SAG must make a determined effort involving a greatly increased budget, development according to a carefully conceived plan and a well organized, professional Agricultural Department with effective extension and research services. This will not be easy.

There would appear to be three points to be stressed:

1. An expanded and improved agriculture department.
 - (a) This would have an Extension Division to train and recruit personnel. It would mean the establishment of an agricultural school to provide such personnel. For the next few years, it would be necessary to send qualified persons abroad to study until such time as the school was functioning. Some could be trained by Point Four personnel.
 - (b) Demonstration farms to test seeds, fertilizer, etc., and to carry on practical and simple research.
 - (c) Some credit institution or a separate Agriculture Bank. This might be left as a last step, although it is a basic need. Also a method whereby farmers would get financial reward for adopting new techniques - as cheap fertilizer, crop insurance, etc.
2. Efforts to increase farm-grazing productivity through the established Extension Service. Until agents could be trained locally, foreign technicians would have to be recruited. Functions would be to bring improved tools and draft animals, teach soil building, use of fertilizer, of forage crops, better seeds and varieties, livestock improvement, control of plant disease, insect pests, etc. Such efforts take great amounts of time, effort and patience; however, should be viewed as education carried on over the course of years.
3. Only a tiny percentage of Saudi Arabia is now under cultivation. If production is to be increased in any real sense, new land must be brought under cultivation and old land improved. This would involve such type projects as:
 - (a) Classification of soils to determine best use of land and what land is potentially cultivable.
 - (b) Drainage studies and works (Hasa would appear to be a logical area and such work might make for a fairly large increase in productivity.)
 - (c) Water storage and irrigation works - Stress here is on economic use of water so as to have a safe maximum for irrigated land.

In addition, rural education and transportation facilities need to be improved.

WHAT CAN POINT FOUR DO

1. Have positive view towards Saudi Arabian agricultural position but avoid easy optimism. Government must be made to realize unfavorable local conditions; primitive state of agriculture; need to expend large sums if a more productive agriculture is to result. The need to develop a technically competent agriculture department should be stressed.
2. Develop plan to creast Extension Service. This is perhaps the most difficult task. Extension Services are notoriously deficient in most underdeveloped countries and personnel hard to obtain. To show SAG government the results to be obtained from an Extension Service, one or two places should be so staffed by Point Four in hopes that three-five years of field work will show SAG what an Extension Service can do. Projects could be carried out at El Darb or Abha or Hofuf.
3. Work towards establishment of Agriculture School.
4. Stimulate SAG into carrying out land improvement and new land development projects. Point Four could perhaps carry out pilot demonstration projects such as:
 - Drainage - Hofuf - Qatif
 - Water Use - Kharj
 - Old and New Land - Darb - Using both new well water and floods.
5. Urge Government to undertake specific projects such as date variety, spacing, etc. - Hofuf, Qatif; Rice Culture - Hofuf, Qatif; Range Animal Improvement.

It is obvious that the Department of Agriculture needs a greatly expanded budget if it is to carry out these proposals even on limited scale. Tothill's proposals in his recently issued book ought to be taken into consideration. No attempt will here be made for an agriculture budget but it would appear necessary for it to be at least 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 Saudi Riyals.

It is recommended that the Minister of Finance, Deputy Finance Minister and Director General of Agriculture, be presented with a broad proposal such as is outlined above. It appears to me that the Director General's approach of "Agricultural Stations" is not a sound one. I do not believe that we ought to give aid and comfort to it. In a sense, Point Four is in the most interesting position of being able to suggest the direction that Saudi Arabian agriculture can take in the years to come. Anything we can do to help SAG draw up a budget with a long range program in view will increase the possibility of lasting good resulting.

February 11, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government-Technical Cooperation

RE: Additional Office Furnishings

It is requested that an additional desk be supplied to Dr. Robert D. Dolley for use by the Education Division. Your attention in this matter is appreciated.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TCA:JASacy:pm

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 12, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government-Technical Cooperation

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: TCA-used Vehicles

Per a recent request from your office, attached is a list of
SAG-owned and U.S. Government-owned vehicles now being used by the
Technical Cooperation Mission in Saudi Arabia.

February 12, 1953

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Eng. No.</u>	<u>Used by</u>
TCA 1	Chevrolet	Sedan	JAN 244143	Swearingen & Marlin
TCA 2	Willys	Jeep	452-GBL-38204	Int. Eng.
TCA 3	Willys	Jeep	452-GBL-33218	Sinclair
TCA 4	Chevrolet	carryall	KEM 166595	Sinclair
TCA 5	Chevrolet	carryall	KEM 163595	Goudarzi
TCA 6	Chevrolet	carryall	KEM 182263	Betaig
TCA 7	Chevrolet	carryall	KEM 176271	Pool car
TCA 8	Chevrolet	carryall	KEM 176374	Nat. Resources
TCA 9	Chevrolet	carryall	KEM 176059	Pool car
TCA 10	Dodge	power wagon	T 137-30335	Agriculture
TCA 11	Dodge	power wagon	T 137-30330	Agriculture
TCA 13	Dodge	power wagon	T 137-29467	Agriculture
TCA 14	Willys	Jeep station wagon	IT 24999	Dr. Edens
TCA 15	Willys	Jeep station wagon	IT 25093	Nat. Resources
TCA 16	Willys	jeep	3J-144177	Education
TCA 17	Willys	jeep	3J-144193	Maint. Man
TCA 18	Willys	jeep	3J-144207B2	
TCA 19	Willys	jeep	3J-144097	Mr. Bode
TCA 20	Willys	jeep	3J-144194	
<u>TCA 12</u>	Chevrolet	water truck	KEM 171138	
USGS 1	Willys	jeep	3 J 48792	Nat. Resources
USGS 2	Willys	station wagon Jeep	IT 12422A	Nat. Resources
USGS 3	Dodge (PW 1)	power wagon	T 137-19827	Nat. Resources

USGS 4/

USGS 4	Dodge (PW 2)	power wagon	T 137-19828	Nat. Resources
USGS 5	Dodge (PW 3)	power wagon	T 137-19829	Nat. Resources
USGS 6	Dodge (PW 4)	power wagon	T 137-19830	Nat. Resources
USGS 7	Dodge (PW 5)	power wagon	T 137-25385	Nat. Resources

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLES

Blue Chrysler	sedan	Mr. Dunaway
Green Chrysler	sedan	Dr. Delley
Gray Chrysler	sedan	Mr. Stacy
Green Packard	sedan	Mr. Ferguson
Mercury	station wagon	Nat. Resources
Maroon Packard	sedan	Dr. Brown
Willys	jeep	Nat. Resources

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: February 12, 1953

Item/s received: 3 ea Sprayer, compressed air, hose section 24" x 3/8"

Purchase Order No. A-470-199-8 dated 11-18-52
D.B. Smith & Co., Inc. Smith Bldg., Main St., Utica, N.Y.

Requisition No. R470-199-8 dated Oct 22, 1952

Obligation No. 28

Date Received: February 7, 1953

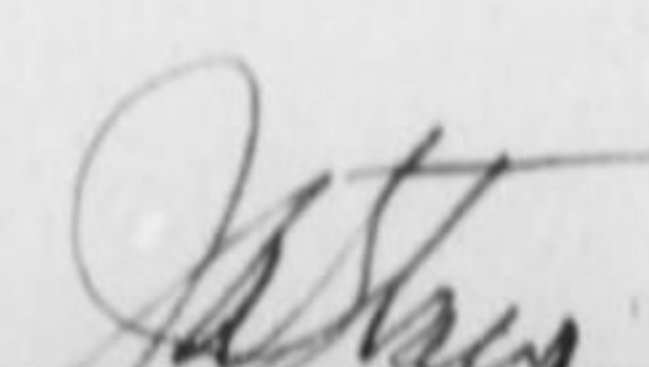
Ordered by: Chief, Agriculture Division

Assigned to: "

Method of Shipment: sea freight

Remarks still crated

cc: AmEmb
TCA/W


Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES

Current Date: February 12, 1953

Item/s received: 50 sprayers forwarded from TCA Stock at New York
Hudson, compression type, 3-gal capacity
Hudson no. 3565

Purchase Order No. 10146-52 dated 6/27/52

Requisition No. RA70-240-13 dated November 20, 1952

Obligation No. 27

Date Received: February 1, 1953

Ordered by: Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

Assigned to: "

Method of Shipment: sea freight

Remarks still crated pending arrival of Mr. Brinck

cc: AmEmb
TCA/W

Acting Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

FILE COPIES
f-1 (orig)
f-2
ehron
1-Edens

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 12, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: William J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

RE: Agricultural Personnel

When we get returns on the cable inquiry concerning personnel status, I suggest that a cable be sent stating the number of single men who can be housed, and that family accommodations will be available 3 or 4 months later. This would provide a way for married men to be recruited and dispatched to Jidda. I am afraid OFAR is holding back in recruitment efforts, feeling that men cannot be housed.

On the basis of previous discussions, I know you are aware of the great need to get agriculture specialists on the job so they can be studying conditions and problems in order to come up with firm detailed plans for action programs.

I do not see that it is absolutely necessary to start work in Wadi Itwad first. The program of improvement there will be about the same as in other areas, except for the possibility of land reclamation and more available funds. However I do think we should start there first if conditions permit. The Agreement for the Technical Cooperation Program in agriculture appears to permit TCA to start work in any agricultural community, or area, agreed to by the SAG.

Concerning work in the East, it is my feeling that some efforts should be initiated relative to housing for technicians who will be working in the Qatif, Dammam and Hofuf areas. I talked with Consular Max Bishop last fall about the possibility of building some houses on the consulate compound where there is electricity and water. He was favorable to pursuing the idea when we were ready. Many new buildings are going up in Dammam, and housing is possible there. Mr. Stacy and I might go to Dhahran and survey the situation.

The Qatif and Dammam areas are sufficiently close to Dhahran for technicians to be housed there. Technicians working at Hofuf could have permanent housing in the Dhahran or Dammam area, and live in temporary quarters near Hofuf. The driving time between Dhahran and Hofuf is about three hours over a reasonably good road. This would permit the men to join their families every few weeks on weekends.

I should be glad to discuss these matters with you.

FILE COPIES

f-1

f-2

~~Chron~~

and 2 extras

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 12, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government-Technical Cooperation

FROM: Robert B. Dolley, Chief
Education Division

RE: Mr. Kadi

After conferring with you and Mr. Kadi, I cabled our Washington office as you advised that he would be there within ten days. As you know, I am required to notify our headquarters at least three days in advance of arrival of the exact time, flight number and name of airline he may be expected to employ on his trip.

Since no further advice in the matter has been received and the ten days have elapsed, I am wondering if it would be possible to secure any further information concerning Mr. Kadi's intentions.

JADUNAWAY
TCA:RBDolley:pm

F-2
Sharon

- 2 -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Furnishings and Equipment: Attached is a list of supplies received within the past week. We are Jidda, Saudi Arabia to receive an additional 124 typewriter ribbons February 12, 1953 that this order should have been cancelled per Mr. Dunaway's letter of January 12 and Mr. Sinclair's letter of December 2, 1952 addressed to Mr. Hart.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway

We are very Acting U. S. Director of Technical programs of furnishings for Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

units are inadequate both qualitatively and quantitatively. Local procurement will not produce adequate quantities. If Washington will not procure from Europe, we have no alternative but to procure from Cairo or elsewhere in Europe. Progress in Cairo and Beirut are slow.

RE: Weekly Report Notes both as to cost and delivery as Jidda.

Bode: Mr. Bode has returned from attending the Budget and Fiscal Conference, Beirut, and for the time being will work with Mr. Stacy in all phases of administrative activity.

Personnel Report: Report on status of field personnel, period January 1 through October 1, 1952, was forwarded to Washington. The report on most recent Kardex photostat was also forwarded.

Swearingen: Miss Lavonne Swearingen, Secretary to Acting Country Director, has requested a transfer. This request together with comments by the Acting Country Director and the Ambassador will be forwarded to Washington through Embassy channels.

Housing: There has been little change in the overall housing situation. We are at the present in a position to receive one additional family, two additional single men without families, and two single girls as secretaries.

The Bin Zagar villas should be ready for occupancy in less than 90 days, which will put us in a position to receive eight (8) additional families -- IF Washington will do something about authorizing the procurement of furnishings for these dwellings. No comments in last week's report in this respect.

Copies of the publication "Living Conditions in Saudi Arabia" were requested. We have received informal assurance that SAC will provide two two-bedroom apartments and two one-bedroom apartments fully furnished in the apartment building being completed on the Baker Compound. All in all the worst of the housing squeeze seems to be over, and we should be in a position to accommodate all additions to our staff contemplated for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Weekly letter of November 14 has not been received. According to TCA/US Series Letter 25, dated December 12, these letters were to have been sent the following week.

According to information received from the Embassy on February 11, seven (?) cases of jeep trailers are expected in on the 25th inst.

According to available information, these trailers are covered by

Supplies and Equipment: Attached is a list of supplies received within the past week. We are advised that we are to receive an additional 144 typewriter ribbons. Please note that this order should have been cancelled per Mr. Dunaway's letter of January 12 and Mr. Sinclair's letter of December 3, both addressed to Dr. Hart.

We are very anxious to receive the go-ahead for procurement of furnishings for the Bin Zagar villas. As previously stated, Knoll units are inadequate both qualitatively and quantitatively. Local procurement of furnishings is costly and inappropriate. If Washington will not procure per our original request, we see no alternative but to procure from Rome or elsewhere in Europe. Sources in Cairo and Beirut are nearly as unsatisfactory both as to cost and delivery as Jidda.

We have contacted the Department of Defense, Office of Armed Forces Information and Education, regarding ten (10) copies of HINTS ON PRONOUNCING ARABIC (ARABIAN PENINSULA). They have advised, however, that the publication could not be identified. It would be appreciated, therefore, if a further search could be made by TCA/W for this publication, possibly through the Government Printing Office or the Library of Congress.

The maps which were sent by sea pouch December 31, mentioned in weekly letter 32, dated January 16, were ordered for the Natural Resources Division. The copies requested per Wirom 523 are for Mr. Sinclair and the Railway Survey and are still required.

We are still wondering about receipt of fillers for the 35 calendar stands, Type III, Item 53-S-4960, which were received. The Embassy has supplied about a dozen 1953 fillers, but until more are received the balance of the stands is useless. Additional fillers were requested by wirom dated January 7.

There has been no recent word regarding the status of the five copies of the Land Forms of Arabia maps by Raisy, which were originally requested in Embtel 424 on December 1.

Copies of the publication "Desert Symposium in Israel" were requested in the weekly letter of November 14. Latest information received in Series Letter 28, dated December 12, stated UNESCO had written Paris requesting information. We should appreciate knowing the outcome of this correspondence.

The balance of 300 standard size file folders requested in weekly letter of November 14 has not been received. According to TCA/W Series Letter 28, dated December 12, these folders were to have been sent the following week.

According to information received from the Embassy on February 11, seven (7) cases of jeep trailers are expected in on the SS Exchequer.

According to available information, these trailers are covered by Obligation No. 8 .

Regarding the generator ordered from Bremen, per letter dated January 12: "We just learned from the Hansa-line, that the s.s. 'Braunfels' now is sailing on about February 10th from Bremen directly to Jidda, and today we are in a position to assure you, that this boat will be reached surely. We will keep you posted and will send to you all instructions and documents in time for your information."

We are awaiting further word regarding the first aid supplies for field trips which were requested on December 28.

February 12, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Information for Weekly Letter

A request has been made to the Saudi Arabian Government for permission for Bevis to come here for consultation. Thus far, no answer has been received to the request.

Considerable resistance to proposed projects is being experienced because the Ministry (we think) feels that we are only talking and are not doing anything. We feel it is imperative to approve proposed project to put disinfecting building of the quarantine station in operation.

Chapman

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 14, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Ambassador Hare

THRU: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Efficiency Rating: John A. Stacy

Upon inquiry on this date I discovered that an unsatisfactory efficiency rating had been submitted with respect to my services as Budget Advisor in Saudi Arabia.

Since this is the first time the subject has been raised and since this time it was raised by myself, and further since I have never had an opportunity to discuss any phase of the rating with my superiors here, I would very much appreciate a review of my rating and an opportunity for a hearing before the appropriate officials in order that all of the facts and circumstances may become known to me and to higher authority in the Department.

John A. Stacy
Budget Advisor

Chron.

Jidda, Sandi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

February 14, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer, Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C.

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Allowances from Diana A. GEORGE

I am forwarding the attached request for whatever consideration the regulations permit. The untoward circumstances related by Mrs. George are in accord with the facts to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I hope she can be afforded some relief, but I have told her this seems very doubtful.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 11, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. E. Reesman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State

From: Diana A. George

Re: Request for Allowances

In accordance with my discussion with you when you were in Jidda in December, I wish to submit a request that a waiver be issued which will permit the payment to me of Post Differential Allowance and Quarters Allowance.

I realize that the best time to have made this request was prior to my accepting the position and coming to Jidda. However, I wish to point out that at that time I was completely unfamiliar with regulations regarding allowances and other terms of employment in the Foreign Service. All literature given to me prior to appointment and the orientation course at FSI gave no indication that I would be treated differently than other employees. I could not then have been expected to raise this question. During the last week of my stay in Washington, prior to leaving for Jidda, I was informed that I would not receive post allowances. By that time, I had resigned from my position at home, sold my home, stored my furniture and it seemed there was nothing to do but accept that decision which I did.

I am now aware that in some cases waivers are issued, as was recently done to permit an FSS-12 to have his wife accompany him to a post in Jidda.

In support of my request are the following facts -

- I. I entered on duty in Washington and was employed there for one month prior to coming to Jidda. My transportation and cost of transporting personal effects was paid by the government. Therefore, I feel that I should not be considered a "local employee" or an "American hired in the field".

II. As it is possible to make waivers in cases of badly needed personnel, my case deserves consideration in this light. It is extremely difficult to recruit stenographic-clerical personnel for Jidda. I feel that I am competent in my position and am expected to give and expect to give the same standard of performance as other employees. But, I receive less monetary reward than others in my grade and classification in that all other employees have furnished quarters, provided either by TCA or the Saudi Arabian Government, and receive post differential which means twenty-five percent of salary.

III. My quarters at present are furnished by my husband's employers but I feel that granting me quarters allowance would in some measure repay me for the investment of approximately \$1200 which my housing cost in the period from June 10, to October 8, 1952.

IV. Post differential, as I understand it, is compensation for hardship at post. Certainly, no employee contended with more hardships than I did during that four month period. -

When I arrived in Jidda on June 10, I stayed with a relative until we could locate living quarters. On June 13, we took a sub-lease on a house with the understanding that the lease would not expire until January 15, 1953. We were required to pay the full amount of rent for that period which was 2,040 SR or \$612. We checked at the office of the owner of the house and were assured verbally by an employee that the rent was indeed paid to January 15. On September 15, we were notified by the landlord that the lease would expire as of the end of the Moslem year, September 20, and that he wished possession of the house. He stated that his employee was in error as all his leases expired at the end of the Moslem year rather than at the end of a calendar or chronological year. The amount of rental paid was correct for the shorter period according to the owner. We could not find a place fit to live in until October 8, when an apartment at the disposal of my husband's employer became vacant. We were then billed for 300 SR (\$90.) for the eighteen day period between September 20, and October 8.

The house was not connected to city water lines - we bought water daily (at .60¢ per day). This water was delivered by donkey cart, poured into a tank from which it was pumped by hand to a foof tank. This water was used for bathing and general household use. We carried drinking water daily from Baker Compound.

The house was not connected to the electric power lines. I spent the summer without air conditioning. (I am certain you have heard enough comments on a Jidda summer to realize my discomfort). Three kerosene pressure lamps, (at \$15 each), furnished the lighting. The fuel for these lamps and the kerosene stove cost \$1.20 for five gallons which was approximately one week's supply.

We carried ice daily from Baker Compound for refrigeration and sent all laundry out. I could not even press a dress at home.

The house was not screened and we had window and door screens installed. There were no cupboards in the kitchen and we had two built and installed.

During this period we borrowed a generator and spent \$300 for an electric refrigerator. The generator promptly broke down and could not be repaired because of the scarcity of spare parts in Jidda so we went back to living without any of the necessities for comfortable living.

I realize that one should not expect luxury at a post like Jidda but I certainly lived far below my accustomed standard and it cost a great deal of money to do it.

I am submitting this memorandum to Mr. Dunaway for his approval and transmittal to you and I shall appreciate your consideration of my request and look forward to hearing of any action taken concerning it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

FILE COPIES
f-1 (orig)
f-2
✓ Chron
1-TCA/W

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 14, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Notes for Washington on Railway Survey Pictures

The attached negatives are the first of a batch dealing with the TCA-SAG Railway Survey. They illustrate the vastness of Saudi Arabia and the great task confronting the King and the Arabian people in their effort to unify the country by constructing modern transport and communication lines. These pictures will be followed by others, and it is hoped they can be used to illustrate a portion of the Saudi Arabian program.

If the King's plans are carried out, Saudi Arabia will one day have a trans-peninsular railway connecting the ports of Jidda and Dammam via Medina and Riyadh. This undertaking is roughly one third complete with the completion of the Dammam-Riyadh line costing between \$50-60,000,000. The remaining portions represent a much vaster outlay.

TCA has undertaken to make the primary survey of the projected railway route. The International Engineering Company has been contracted to perform this work. Contract personnel are now in the field and have made one trip via the route favored by the King. Days were spent in getting equipment together and fitting it up for the rugged trip. Extra gas and water tanks, repair tools and parts, food, instruments, tents and bedding and the myriad of other articles were assembled. Then in the early dawn the caravan pulled out of the Baker Compound and headed north up the partly paved highway leading toward Yenbo and Medina. Those making the trip included Charles Buck, Ed Sinclair, Bob McKay, Bob Varney, Nick Pearson and local cooks, chauffeurs and mechanics.

The pictures start with views of the Baker Compound showing buildings and houses of SAG. Some of the houses are occupied by TCA personnel. The entrance to the Point 4 building is shown. Then follows a series of snaps of personnel and equipment making the trip. Terrain features such as coastal plains, mud flats, sand and rocks, deserts, rugged mountain terrain are illustrated. From the latter are given certain impressions as to the nature of the country through which the route will pass. Several photos show night camps, gassing up at Marrat and bedouins near the town of Anaiza.

Another batch of pictures is being printed. These show more phases of life along the route. They will be sent as soon as is possible.

TCA:EBetzig:pm

CONFIDENTIAL

Field Series Letter #3

February 14, 1953

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

CONFIDENTIAL

TCA Embassy Jidda
Field Series Letter #3
February 14, 1953.

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your Series No. 33 of January 23 has been received. I shall comment on some of the topics, leaving some others for future consideration:

I. PERSONNEL

Health and Sanitation Division: Mr. Ferguson has called my attention to a slight error in your statement re personnel. There are not three Sanitary Engineers scheduled as Stark is a physician, Butler an entomologist and Brinck a sanitarian. Ferguson is a sanitary engineer and there are no plans for adding another. However, an additional sanitarian has been requested for the Asir Community Development project. Ferguson is of the opinion, which I share, that Dr. Stark will be more useful in Jidda than in the Asir; in the latter place it would be better to contract an Arabic-speaking physician, if one can be found.

Agriculture: We note the difficulty in recruiting a man competent to handle both animal husbandry and poultry. Dr. Edens is of the opinion that one of each would be useful as such poultry as found here is certainly on the scrawny side and would stand improvement. This is not, however, to be regarded as a request to begin recruitment at the present time as animal husbandry man is more important. In my own opinion, it would be advisable to recruit a veterinarian who would probably know sufficient to handle animal husbandry rather than to engage an animal man who knows something about the main animal diseases. This is an opinion only and not a request to change the recruiting pattern, but merely for consideration. As it stands, please push the animal husbandry man (without special knowledge of poultry) and leave the vet and poultry specialist for future consideration.

Public

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

2

Field Series Letter #3

February 14, 1953

I. PERSONNEL (Continued)Public Administration and Government Services Division: Statistician:

I have no decided opinion as to which candidate would be preferable.

Mr. Schultz seems to have had more experience in statistics as such. The record of neither indicates experience with tabulating equipment nor any interest in foreign trade statistics. However, I assume that both have had sufficient training to handle the job. What is the marital status of each, and if married would the wife or children come to the field?

Mr. Kennedy: Recommendations have been made for promotion of Mr. Kennedy and I am preparing a new set of forms for this purpose. In the meantime he is doing yeoman service in guiding the introduction of the new tariff as well as doing what he can to keep the recommendations on customs administration alive while I am preoccupied with other things. He is, however, under considerable handicap since the tariff committee with which he deals has two members who are antagonistic to our whole effort. When they run out of other arguments, they remind him that he is after all only the tariff expert and not therefore competent to deal with customs administration. I am changing his title to Acting Customs Advisor. I hope I have authority to do this and if not that you will confirm. As a matter of fact, even the title "Acting" falls short of giving him the standing and prestige which is so necessary for successful dealing with a government of this kind. I propose therefore to recommend his title be changed to "Customs and Tariff Advisor." He is competent to handle it with what help I can give him. I am sure this will need Washington's confirmation and I hope it will meet sympathetic consideration when the formal proposal is submitted. I do not recall any colleague in my long experience who has shown more interest and enthusiasm for his work or who has demonstrated a greater growth and improvement in the same length of time.

Mr. Bode: Mr. Bode returned several days ago from the Beirut Conference. He is working with Mr. Stacy in all phases of administration. I hope he will soon be able to carry the whole load and that Mr. Stacy can be returned to his own particular field. What the administration needs most is a "leg man" to relieve the senior members of what in reality is messenger duties such as handling the mail, making small purchases, etc. I hope you are pushing the recruitment of a man for this post.

Mr. Betzig: Mr. Betzig is, of course, anxious to learn the outcome of the recommendations for his promotion. I have read the file on his case and, while I do not fully share the somewhat extravagant praise I find there, he has rendered valiant services to the cause to the very best of his ability. I hope, therefore, something can be done for him.

Miss Swearingen:

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

3

Field Series Letter #3
February 14, 1953.

I. PERSONNEL (Continued)

Miss Swearingen: Miss Swearingen has requested a transfer and the request, together with my comments, has no doubt reached you through Embassy channels.

Salary Schedule: I am glad to note some consideration is being given to standardization of the salary schedule and removal of the anomalies which characterize the present one. There is something radically wrong in a salary scale when a division head such as Glen F. Brown finds himself inferior in grade and salary to all other division chiefs except one. I know the problem is complicated, but surely it is not insoluble. I should think it within the province of TCA to set the salary standards and not leave this important function to other agencies.

As our personnel records are very sketchy, would it be possible to furnish us with the salaries of all present and prospective staff members for a five-year period prior to their appointment? It would, I think, throw considerable light on the personnel situation.

Personnel Report: Report on status of field personnel, period January 1 through October 1, 1952, was forwarded to Washington. The report on most recent Kardex photostat was also forwarded.

II. PROGRAM

Education:

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum by Dr. Dolley on the police training project. I refer to my previous comments in Letter Series #2. In spite of disclaimers to the contrary, there is a real danger that a detailed report such as this will be taken by SAG official as an actual or implied obligation to approve the project in toto. Draft project agreements are being prepared on the commercial and industrial schools.

Public Health and Sanitation:

A reply has not been received to our offer of the services of Dr. Bevis in connection with the vaccine laboratory. The real reason, I think, is that the SAG had already secured the services of an Egyptian

expert

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

4

Field Series Letter #3
February 14, 1953

II. PROGRAM (Continued)

Public Health and Sanitation (continued)

expert and they are waiting for his advice on the subject. I understand he is here now and we shall wait and see what happens. I have forwarded a special letter on the subject of the proposed quarantine project.

Asir Project:

(a) Road: I enclose copy of a letter from the Deputy Minister of Finance on our proposal to purchase road building machinery. We are waiting your decision on this matter.

(b) Well: The test hole at El Darb was drilled by the contractor to 100 feet in shales and igneous rocks on or east of the Red Sea rift. The driller failed to follow specific written instructions, and the well was located two miles from the site chosen on the basis of the geology. A second hole will now be attempted and the driller has written instructions, plus verbal instructions, from the drilling superintendent. A geologist will go with the driller and sit on the well until water is found or the region is found to be completely negative.

(c) Teams: I only wish we could follow your handwritten advice as to the use of teams recruited by the "Foundation" but all who know the religious sentiment of this country are certain that any suggestion of employing a religious group would jeopardize the whole TCA program.

(d) Vocational Leaders: After the Community Development Project gets underway, it may be feasible to do something toward establishing a vocational school. However, there is agreement between Dr. Dolley and Dr. Edens, in which I concur, that nothing in the nature of a formal school should be undertaken at first; that instead one of the agricultural technicians should have experience in vocational work and during the initial stages at least, our educational program at El Darb should be informal and largely agricultural.

Relations with Other Agencies: I suppose the Commissioner of Education has supplied you with a copy of his letter to Dr. Dolley under date of February 3. Most of it is fine, and I can appreciate the advantages of such direct

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

5

Field Series Letter #4

February 14, 1953.

PROGRAM (Continued)

Relations with Other Agencies (Continued)

direct communications. However, I wish you would remind Dr. McGrath that all communications from the field should be submitted to the Country Director before mailing. While this is implied in his letter, it could be more explicit. I am of the opinion that technicians should refrain from comments and advice on housing, furnishings, electric services and the other matters treated in the ten questions. All this information should be gleaned from the post reports and from the field reports on the several subjects which are sent in from time to time. Otherwise there will be additional chance of confusion and dissatisfaction if conditions do not turn out to be as represented.

Fertilizer Plant: Mr. Knight of Aramco informs me that the Stone and Webster report is not available, but that this whole subject is in the jurisdiction of Mr. James Terry Duce, Vice President, Aramco, 505 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York. I am told that Mr. Duce has dealt with this problem from the beginning and is therefore in the best position to handle inquiries. I hope you will be able to consult with him if, of course, you have not already done so.

Seed Introduction: I am glad my position on this meets with approval. I have handed Dr. Edens your comments. It may or may not be possible to arrange with a "cooperator" as you suggest. In the meantime, we are holding up the requisition for seeds and are somewhat at a loss to know what to do with the three hundred pounds of peanuts which are reported as on the way.

Expected Requests: I have been informally approached by the SAG officials for technical assistance on the following projects. My reply in each instance was to the effect that if the request comes officially it will receive careful consideration.

(a) Tannery and Leather Manufacture

The SAG, in some sort of partnership with a Greek national, has about completed a tannery and leather factory. The partner who was supposed to know the business died a short time ago and there is no one here with technical ability to run the plant or indeed to advise the SAG as to its economic feasibility. What will be required, I think, will be the service of an expert for six months or so. Due to time required for regular recruitment,

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

6

Field Series Letter #3.
February 14, 1953.

PROGRAM (Continued)

PROGRAM (Continued)

Expected Requests

(a) Tannery and Leather Manufacture (Cont'd)

I believe it will be best to operate on a contract basis. This is not a request for recruitment but merely to report a probable request.

(b) Public Works Organization

As you know, the SAG has been for some years operating its public works department by means of a resident contractor. For reasons that need not be enlarged upon here, the plan has proved very unsatisfactory. The Minister of Finance has recently requested Mr. Blowers of the Monetary Agency to analyze the situation and advise him as to what should be done. I have conferred at length with Mr. Blowers, and we are in substantial agreement as to what ought to be done, particularly from the standpoint of organization and procedure. Blowers intends to advise the SAG that his recommendations are the sort any banker would make in considering financing a business or a government project but since he is not an engineer, they may or may not be sound in detail; that what is really required is a thorough study of the situation by an engineer with experience in administering a public work department; that the SAG should request this technical aid from TCA. I have reason to believe the request will be made and I am therefore placing the problem before you for consideration.

My present thought is that if this project is carried out it will not be necessary to set up a permanent division but that the visiting expert might well work under the Public Administration and Government Services Division since it is primarily a problem of organization.

The same plan could also be followed in the case of the tannery as I think it inadvisable to set up an industrial division at this time. If assistance is requested on public works, I suggest that Jim Rives, formerly Acting Director TCA Liberia, be considered by reason of his experience with a public works department with somewhat similar characteristics.

This

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

7

Field Series Letter #3

February 14, 1953

PROGRAM (Continued)

Expected Requests

(b) Public Works Organization (Continued)

This suggests the possibility of establishing an engineering division which might be merged with the present Transportation Division. I think we now have enough divisions and it would not be advisable to add another to the list; hence the suggestion of a merger.

III. HOUSING

There has been little change in the over-all housing situation. We are at the present in a position to receive one additional family, two additional single men without families, and two singles girls as secretaries.

Bin Zagar Villas: The Bin Zagar villas should be ready for occupancy in less than 90 days, which will put us in a position to receive eight (8) additional families -- IF Washington will do something about authorizing the procurement of furnishings for these dwellings. No comments in last week's report in this respect.

SAG Baker Compound Apartments: We have received informal assurance that SAG will provide two two-bedroom apartments and two one-bedroom apartments fully furnished in the apartment building being completed on the Baker Compound.

All in all, the worst of the housing squeeze seems to be over, and we should be in a position to accommodate all additions to our staff contemplated for the remainder of this fiscal year.

IV. SUPPLIES

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

8

Field Series Letter #3

February 14, 1953.

IV. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Attached is a list of supplies received within the past week.

Typewriter ribbons: We are advised that we are to receive an additional 144 typewriter ribbons. Please note that this order should have been cancelled per Mr. Dunaway's letter of January 12 and Mr. Sinclair's letter of December 3, both addressed to Dr. Hart.

Furniture for Bin Zagar Villas: We are very anxious to receive the go-ahead for procurement of furnishings for the Bin Zagar villas. As previously stated, Knoll units are inadequate both qualitatively and quantitatively. Local procurement of furnishings is costly and inappropriate. If Washington will not procure per our original request, we see no alternative but to procure from Rome or elsewhere in Europe. Sources in Cairo and Beirut are nearly as unsatisfactory both as to cost and delivery as Jidda.

"Hints on Pronouncing Arabic (Arabian Peninsula)": We have contacted the Department of Defense, Office of Armed Forces Information and Education, regarding ten (10) copies of HINTS ON PRONOUNCING ARABIC (ARABIAN PENINSULA). They have advised, however, that the publication could not be identified. It would be appreciated, therefore, if a further search could be made by TCA/W for this publication, possibly through the Government Printing Office or the Library of Congress.

Maps: The maps which were sent by sea pouch December 31, mentioned in Weekly Series Letter 32, dated January 16, were ordered for the Natural Resources Division. The copies requested per WIROM 523 are for Mr. Sinclair and the Railway Survey and are still required.

Calendar Fillers: We are still wondering about receipt of fillers for the 35 calendar stands, Type III, Item 53-S-4960, which were received. The Embassy has supplied about a dozen 1953 fillers, but until more are received the balance of the stands is useless. Additional fillers were requested by WIROM dated January 7.

Land Form Maps: There has been no recent word regarding the status of the five copies of the Land Forms of Arabia maps by Raisy, which were originally requested in Embtel 424 on December 1.

Copies

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

9

Field Series Letter #3
February 14, 1953.

IV. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

"Desert Symposium in Israel": Copies of the publication "Desert Symposium in Israel" were requested in the weekly letter of November 14. Latest information received in Series Letter 28, dated December 12, stated UNESCO had written Paris requesting information. We should appreciate knowing the outcome of this correspondence.

File Folders: The balance of 300 standard size file folders requested in Weekly Letter of November 14 has not been received. According to TCA/W Series Letter 28, dated December 12, these folders were to have been sent the following week.

Jeep Trailers: According to information received from the Embassy on February 11, seven (7) cases of jeep trailers are expected in on the SS Exchequer. According to available information, these trailers are covered by Obligation 8.

Generator: Regarding the generator ordered from Bremen, per letter dated January 12: "We have just learned from the Hansa-line, that the s.s. 'Braunfels' now is sailing on about February 10th from Bremen directly to Jidda, and today we are in a position to assure you that this boat will be reached surely. We will keep you posted and will send to you all instructions and documents in time for your information."

First Aid Supplies: We are awaiting further word regarding the first aid supplies for field trips which were requested on December 28.

ITEMS RECEIVED: As of February 7, 1953, the following items have been received but have as yet not been officially reported:

1. 50 sprayers for the Health and Sanitation Division, covered by Purchase Order No. 10146-52 dated June 27, 1952, Obligation No.27. These items were transferred from TCA stock at New York and were received on February 1. However, as yet they have not been uncrated and any possible damage is not known.

2. The equipment purchased by Dr. Dolley in Beirut for the Jidda Commercial School has been received after much difficulty with Customs. These items were delivered at the TCA office on February 4. A letter transmitting all invoices for purchases made in Beirut has been given this office.

3. The conference

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

-10-

Field Series Letter #3
February 14, 1953.

IV. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

ITEMS RECEIVED (Continued)

3. The conference table and desk received in the shipment of Cairo furniture has been repaired, and we are now awaiting receipt of the invoice in order to inform Cairo that arrangements for reimbursement may be begun.

3. ECONOMIC MANUAL: We understand that the State Department has issued an Economic Manual for aid in reporting, and if this is available it would be of great help to the Program Officer.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

AIDS: We have a letter from Mr. Bump of AIDS outlining the services of his company in ordinary travel, locust spraying, etc. We appreciate the time he has spent on the outline and costs of various services, but at present I can see no way in which we can make use of them.

Secretaries: What about those stenographers and secretaries? We are severely handicapped by our inadequate staff.

Tom Hart: We hear by the grape-vine that Tom Hart has been transferred. We shall miss his sympathetic interest in our problems and personal welfare. Our best wishes go with him in his new work.

.

With personal greetings to all,

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

**ENCLOSURES TO
FIELD SERIES LETTER # 3
FEBRUARY 14, 1953.**

1. Memo to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Dunaway, dated February 10, requesting translation and transmittal of attached letter dated February 10 from Mr. Ferguson to Dr. Khashukji.
2. Letter from the Deputy Finance Minister to the Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance, Notifying of MinFin's approval to Mr. Dunaway's proposal to ask TCA/W re purchasing road machinery for Gizan Road.
3. "Summary of Salient Topics Discussed with Reference to Training Police Officers in Jidda" memo prepared by Dr. Dolley.
4. Three (3) "MEMORANDUM TO FILES ON RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES", re (1) 3 sprayers for Agriculture, (2) 50 sprayers for Health, (3) camera and tripod for Education.
5. Memo to Mr. Dunaway from Mr. Betzig, dated February 14, re "Notes for Washington on Railway Survey Pictures." with attached negatives.
6. *REPORT ON AERIAL AND GROUND RECONNAISSANCE,
SAUDI ARABIAN RAILROAD SURVEY, JANUARY, 1953.*

Chon.
2/15/53

For the files:

The other day transmitted copy to Sadek of draft of

Project Agreement #5 - Health -

"Completion of the Disinfectation Building at the
Quarantine Station"

No copies.

Lavonne

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 15, 1953

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Only yesterday by dint of my questioning of Mr. Dunaway did I learn that he had submitted an "unsatisfactory" efficiency rating on my performance here and recommended a transfer. This matter was never discussed with me before, and the only reason Mr. Dunaway could recall for his action when I questioned him was that I had opposed the appointment of Bada. I was asked my opinion in this matter. In addition he states that I kept irregular office hours.

Since this is the first time in eighteen years of government service and four years outside that I have been rated other than "excellent" or "very good," I am forced to file an appeal and request a hearing. I enclose a copy of my letter to the Ambassador.

I am writing you to ask that you inform the efficiency rating panel in this matter. I believe they begin meeting in March, and my time is short for this appeal. Mr. Dunaway was my superior for only one month of the rating period and could have had little, if any, understanding of my work in the field of budgeting as of December 1, 1952. Did Dr. Young present an interim rating as required by regulations? If so, I never heard anything of it.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

Enclosure:

Copy of memo to Ambassador Hare

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer, Assistant Administrator
in Charge of HEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Chen.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 16, 1953

TO: Mr. John Dunaway

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Meeting on February 15, 1953, with Director General of Agriculture

The Director General reviewed the above figures and questioned the amount for the meeting. He inquired as to portions to be borne by Point Four and SAC. He proceeded to describe the proposed over-all agricultural program for the country. A meeting was held on February 15 in the office of Mr. John Dunaway and was attended by the Director General of Agriculture, Dr. Edens, Mr. Hussein, Mr. Betzig and Mr. Edens. This is operated by the Government, the companies and the farmers. He gave a brief description of the project and proposed following a survey.

The Director General of Agriculture had requested that TCA make suggestions for that part of the SAG Agriculture Budget dealing with Agriculture Stations.

Following an exchange of formalities, Mr. Dunaway turned the discussion over to Dr. Edens. He proceeded to list his recommendations noting that the amounts stated were for one station only and hence would have to be multiplied depending on the number organized. The number of stations would be largely dependent on the number of available U. S. technicians and their Saudi Arabian counterparts. The following items were listed.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. 10 - 12 hectares of land. | |
| 2. Poultry-livestock-seed and plants | 40,000 SR |
| 3. Irrigation-Improvement of ditches-diversion structures, etc. | 100,000 SR |
| 4. Building-for local community workshop to repair tools, etc. | 2,000 SR |
| 5. Equipment and materials needed to demonstrate insect and plant disease control | 2,000 SR |
| 6. Equipment and Storage Room | 12,000 SR |
| 7. Petroleum Products for estimated vehicles (2) | 5,000 SR |
| 8. Housing and Maintenance | No figure |
| 9. Miscellaneous Material, local labor, etc. | 15,000 SR |
| 10. Salaries, maintenance of agricultural counterparts and for specialists who would work in several locations | No figure given. |

Total -SR175,000 to 200,000 per station.

It was stressed that buildings, workshop, etc., would be kept as simple as possible using native material.

The Director General stated report could be taken as basis for growth of agricultural stations. He noted that the Agriculture Department was considering establishing a stock farm near Jidda at Kilo 10. SAG had instructed a contractor to put up buildings planned by a poultry specialist. He asked what technicians Point IV planned to provide and was told one (1) for each station plus six (6) for general work.

Mr. Dunaway stressed the fact that a technician could have only a limited influence and urged the need of having 4 - 5 counterparts learning with each TCA man. In this way teaching and experience could be multiplied and gradually more and more farmers reached.

The Director General reviewed the above figures and questioned the amount for the workshop. In general, he appeared to accept Eden's figures. He did not inquire as to portion to be borne by Point Four and SAG.

He proceeded to describe the proposed over-all agricultural program for the coming year. The first is to be the proposed FAO Qizan Project which it is planned will be developed along lines successfully applied in the Sudan known as the Gezira Scheme. This is operated by the Government, two companies and the farmers. He gave a brief description of the project and proposed following a somewhat similar one in Qizan with SAG and an American concession company providing the funds. It should be noted that this is the first time such a plan has been put forth. Also that until recently the Director General had spoken against the FAO. He said he would send a copy of a report on the matter to Point Four.

2. Agriculture Station Units
3. Animal Husbandry Program
4. Upkeep and maintenance of 2000-plus pumping units now in the country.
Repair shops and spare parts are to be imported by SAG.

He stated that SAG would provide 42,000L for completion of the Qizan survey. He asked if Point Four was going to undertake repairing the Jidda-Qizan road and the Qizan harbor. Mr. Dunaway replied that TCA had never proposed harbor work but did propose purchasing road machinery for road repair work.

The Director General noted that the Aerial Survey of Qizan was to be completed by SAG with Glen Brown helping SAG see that proper areas are covered. This work will cost approximately \$68,000.

The meeting ended on a friendly note.

February 16, 1953

chron.

(5) Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 16, 1953.

(5) MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Robert B. Kennedy, Tariff Advisor

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Reassignment of Duties and Title

Effective as of this date, and until further notice, your title is changed from "Tariff Advisor TCA" to "Acting Customs and Tariff Advisor, TCA."

In this capacity you will report directly to me.

Your responsibilities will include:

- (1) Advising the Saudi Arabian Government on all phases of tariff and customs policy, and making recommendations for the actual implementation of these policies through recommended tariff laws, customs regulations, and customs administrative procedures; making use of personal experience and training in analyzing and formulating tariff policy and customs administration practices;
- (2) Through research in local laws, regulations, practices, and conditions, developing a program for instituting tariff and customs improvements capable of practical application under local conditions;
- (3) Drafting tariff laws, customs regulations and customs administrative formulas for the implementation of proposed improvements;
- (4) Conferring with the Minister of Finance, Director General of Customs and other top-level officials of the Saudi Arabian Government to secure adoption of proposed improvements;

(5) Assisting

February 16, 1953

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

- (5) Assisting Director General of Customs and other Customs officials in actual application of adopted improvements;
- (6) Receiving guidance on general policy from Chief of Public Administration and Government Services Division; and
- (7) Such other duties as delegated from time to time.

Dr. M. Khashoggi,

Secretary General

Ministry of Customs,

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khashoggi:

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

cc: AmEmbassy Jidda
Sadek Hussein
All Field Chiefs TCA
TCA/W

Chon

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 16, 1953

Dr. M. Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Enclosed are two copies of the "Public Health Reports" of the Public Health Service, one for November and one for December.

As we receive them, we shall be pleased to forward a monthly copy to you.

Very truly yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

Enclosures: 2

(5) Enclosing

February 16, 1953

- (3) **Jidda, Saudi Arabia** - *Chief of Customs and other Customs officials in actual application of adopted improvements*
February 16, 1953.

- (6) **MEMORANDUM** on general policy from Chief of Public Administration and Government Services

MEMORANDUM TO: Robert B. Kennedy, Tariff Advisor

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Reassignment of Duties and Title

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in

Effective as of this date, and until further notice, your title is changed from "Tariff Advisor TCA" to "Acting Customs and Tariff Advisor, TCA."

In this capacity you will report directly to me.

Your responsibilities will include:

- (1) Advising the Saudi Arabian Government on all phases of tariff and customs policy, and making recommendations for the actual implementation of these policies through recommended tariff laws, customs regulations, and customs administrative procedures; making use of personal experience and training in analyzing and formulating tariff policy and customs administration practices;
- (2) Through research in local laws, regulations, practices, and conditions, developing a program for instituting tariff and customs improvements capable of practical application under local conditions;
- (3) Drafting tariff laws, customs regulations and customs administrative formulas for the implementation of proposed improvements;
- (4) Conferring with the Minister of Finance, Director General of Customs and other top-level officials of the Saudi Arabian Government to secure adoption of proposed improvements;

(5) Assisting

February 16, 1953

- (5) Assisting Director General of Customs and other Customs officials in actual application of adopted improvements;
- (6) Receiving guidance on general policy from Chief of Public Administration and Government Services Division; and
- (7) Such other duties as delegated from time to time.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

cc: AmEmbassy Jidda
Sadek Hussein
All Field Chiefs TCA
TCA/W

February 16, 1953

Chron.

2-8-53
4 copies given Stacy
Appendix 2 & 3 done
by Afifi - no copies
for files.

REPORT BY MOUSA AFIFI
February 8, 1953

1. When Mr. Stacy, the Budget Advisor, TCA., commenced his studies of the SAG Budget and Accounting Procedure with a view to give his technical advice to the Saudi Government, he was confronted with a fundamental obstacle, namely: Being a non-Moslem he was not allowed to visit the Ministry of Finance offices in Mecca and see, at first-hand, its machinery and compilation of accounts which form the basis of and the media for the preparation and control of the budget. As a result, the Ministry of Finance agreed to appoint an Accountant-Translator of Moslem belief to assist Mr. Stacy in his work. Hence my arrival in Jeddah which took place around the beginning of October, 1952.

2. Upon my arrival I started to go over the budget files kept by Mr. Stacy containing the results of his previous meetings with the responsible officers in the Ministry of Finance, especially with Shaikh Hussein Jastiniyah, Director General of Finance. After this I began the translation of some forms and records used in the Treasury and other Finance Offices and embodied in a book written some 10 years ago by the late Shaikh Kheiri Abdul-Headi, Syrian accounting expert. This book, however, did not contain the forms and records used by the Ministry of Finance in Mecca as the media for the application and control of the budget and Mr. Stacy found it necessary that I should go to Mecca.

Accordingly he wrote a letter dated December 7, 1952, to His Excellency, the Minister of Finance and later on, in the company of Mr. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of TCA and Customs Expert; had a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Finance in which they discussed various matters pertaining to finance and customs and the purpose of my proposed visit to Mecca. Arrangements were then made and I proceeded to Mecca around the middle of December, 1952.

3. I stayed in Mecca - intermittently - a period of nine days during which I visited the various Departments of the Ministry, obtained the major part of the forms and records used by each and had a good impression of the workings of the

Ministry, which I embodied in my enclosed report. It is a preliminary report with some deficiencies and possibly mistakes which are due to the fact that the period allowed me was not sufficient for a comprehensive study and due also to the fact that I could not see the information that I gathered - by the perusal of some rules, regulations and instructions, often by conjecture or from the various heads of departments - applied practically. Nevertheless, it is an effort which may prove helpful to the budget expert in the course of his work and which may also give him a general idea about "the workings and processes of the offices of Budget and Accounting Departments in Mecca".

4. The report is divided into two parts:-

Part I deals with the workings of the various Departments of the Ministry of Finance and the forms and records used therein.

Part II includes four indexes.

Index No. 1 - contains a list of the forms and records used by each section of the Ministry.

(Original specimens of these forms and records duly translated are enclosed)

Index No. 2 - shows how employees and posts are distributed among the various Departments.

Index No. 3 - is a functional chart of the Ministry of Finance

Index No. 4 - is a list of the names of the twenty-seven finance offices.

5. I take this opportunity to extend my deepest thanks and gratitude to Shaikh Hussein Jastiniyah for his kindness and generosity during my stay in Mecca and his help in letting me obtain the necessary information and data contained in this report and to all the heads of departments in the Ministry of Finance for their kind help and for the effort and time they put under my disposal

Five (5) registers are used as follows: One to record the numbers of all outgoing letters; Three to record the subject of the letters, their reference numbers and dates, and the fifth is used for obtaining the signature of the recipient.

Copies of all letters despatched are kept in this branch and are filed in the same order of their reference number. One file is used for this purpose.

PART I

THE WORKINGS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (mainly relating to claims for payments) and following up the action AND THE FORMS AND RECORDS USED THEREIN

I. Directorate General

This Department is in reality a Secretariat for the Director General of Finance, to handle his correspondence and forward it to him. Its scope of work is outlined hereunder:-

- a. To transmit - after perusal - all incoming correspondence to the appropriate Departments through the "Central Registry Department."
- b. To forward - after careful study - all outgoing correspondence to the Director General of Finance for approval and transmittal to the Deputy Minister of Finance for signature.
- c. To draft the replies to queries addressed to the Director General of Finance by the Minister of Finance, Deputy Minister and the various heads of Departments of the Ministry.

All correspondence directly relating to the work of this section is recorded

in two registers one for the incoming and the other for the outgoing correspondence.

Sixteen (16) employees work in this section.

II. CENTRAL REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

Work in this Department is divided amongst three sections -

Incoming - Outgoing - Drafting.

Incoming - A Section Clerk and six (6) employees handle the work of this Section. Six (6) registers, arranged according to the Departments and other concerns from whom correspondence is received, are used for recording all such correspondence.

After recording the correspondence is referred to the relevant Dept. against signature in the registers referred to above.

Outgoing - A Section Clerk and thirteen (13) employees work in this Section. Five (5) registers are used as follows: One to record the serial numbers of all outgoing letters; Three to record the subject of the letters, their reference numbers and dates, and the Fifth is used for obtaining the signature of the recipient.

Copies of all letters despatched are kept in this branch and are filed in the same order of their reference number. One file is used for this purpose.

The number of letters despatched during the period from 1st, Rajab, 1371, to the date of my visit on 23 Rabi' Awwal, 1372, (a period of approximately 9 months) was 35,300 letters.

Drafting - This Section comprises, in addition to the drafting of letters relating to its work, typing and answering inquiries (mostly relating to claims for payments) and following up the action taken by the respective Departments with regard to such claims. **Seven (7) employees work in this Section.**

Periodical guarantees referred to above are made by this section. A special "Guarantee Investigation Form" is used for this purpose. (Specimen attached to Index No. 1)

III. Personnel Department

5. Registry - The work of this section includes mail recording and typing. **Twenty-five (25) employees work in this Department. Its Sections are**

(1) Saudi Government employees. (2) Foreign Employees. (3) Pensions. (4) Guarantees.

(5) Registry. This Department deals with all that pertains to revenue - inspection, collection,

1. **Saudi Government employees** - This section is responsible for the application of the "Personnel Regulations", "The Personnel Regulations of Employees Outside the Cadre", "Health Employees Personnel Regulations" and "Police Personnel Regulations".

A "Compilation Register of Budgetary Revenues" is used for recording the monthly figures of revenue. Two registers - "Budget and Personnel Register" and "The General Register of Employees History" are used for recording particulars of appointments, dismissals, promotions, leaves granted, guarantees, fines, etc. Revenues" submitted monthly by the Treasury and other Finance Offices.

Files in respect of all government employees arranged in alphabetical order are also kept by this Section. Separate files are kept for every Finance Office, in

2. **Foreign employees** - This section is responsible for the application of the contracts of foreign employees and the records of particulars of their appointment, salary, leaves granted, etc., in "The Foreign Employees Personnel Register". It also keeps files for every such employee arranged alphabetically within every Department.

3. **Pensions Section** - The responsibility of this section is "The Pensions Ordinance" and the handling of the correspondence resulting therefrom. A register for recording the decisions of "The Pensions Committee" is kept by this section. Such decisions are copied in the register verbatim and in the same sequence of their numbers. This is

4. **Guarantees** - This section is entrusted with the application of "The Guarantees Regulations". Guarantees - in accordance with these regulations - are divided into four categories:

a. Guarantees where the guarantor is a merchant or a landlord and where the amount of the guarantee is only payable and becomes forfeit if the conditions of the guarantee are not fulfilled.

b. When the employee himself pays the amount of the guarantee in regular installments deductible from his salary.

5. **Salaries Control** - To be able to get an all-round picture of the activities of

c. Where the employee himself pays the amount of the guarantee in one lump sum when signing the guarantee certificate.

d. When the employee pledges a property owned by him as a security. Such property could not be sold or its title transferred as long as the guarantee remains in force. It was passed to the Treasury.

This section keeps a register for recording all the particulars of the guarantees.

Periodical investigations of the conditions of the first and last categories of guarantees referred to above are made by this section. A special "Guarantee Investigation Form" is used for this purpose. (Specimen attached to Index No. 1)

5. Registry - The work of this section includes mail recording and typing.

IV. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

This Department deals with all that pertains to revenue - imposition, collection, exemption, verification, inspection, recording, and all the correspondence resulting therefrom.

A "Compilation Register of Budgetary Revenues" is used for recording the monthly figures of revenues - due and collected - as taken from the "Schedules of Monthly Revenues" submitted monthly by the Treasury and other Finance Offices.

Separate files are kept for every item of revenue for every Finance Office, in which copies of all the correspondence (received and despatched) relating thereto are kept.

Forty-six (46) employees work in this Department.

V. Accounts Department

This is the largest Department in the Ministry. Its responsibilities are numerous and diverse and the number of employees working in it is sixty-eight (68).

Sections are: Registry, Budget Control, Examination and Compilation, and Current Accounts.

A. Registry - The scope of work of this section comprises the recording of all the incoming and outgoing mail of the various branches and all typing work.

B. Budget Control - To be able to get an all-round picture of the activities of this section and their posting media, I followed - step by step - the action taken with regard to a "claim for payment" starting from the time it was received by the Registry until it was passed to the Treasury.

The claim (which in this case was for the payment of the house rent of Aba-Shueib School) was, upon receipt by the Registry, recorded in the "Register of Incoming Correspondence", referred to the head of the Accounts Department then to the Section Clerk in charge of the Budget Control Section, recorded in the incoming register of this section and returned to the Section Clerk, referred to the Registrar responsible for the Education Department "Vote Book" with a note inquiring whether the balance of allocations under "school rents" in the Education Department Budget is sufficient for the payment of this claim (amounting to 120 riyals), returned to the Section Clerk with an affirmative reply. The Section Clerk then studied the claim and its enclosures, drafted a letter addressed to the Treasurer authorizing this payment and referred it to the Head of the Accounts Department for approval. It was approved, enclosures were then handed to a clerk entrusted with keeping all the enclosures of claims under action and the draft letter of authorization was sent for typing, typed, initialed by the Section Clerk and the Head of the Accounts Department and referred for registration in the "Vote Book", was registered and kept for transmission with all such letters at the end of the day to the "Directorate General" under a transmission sheet listing particulars thereof. After signature by the Deputy Minister of Finance this letter of authorization is returned to the Budget Control Section where the original claim and enclosures are attached and passed to the Treasury for payment. Due, however, to the fact that the procedure referred to above as applied in this particular case was stepped up to enable me to follow its course in one day, I was unable to determine the approximate time required for other claims to be completed and passed for payment.

In addition to the "Vote Book" this section keeps a "Register of Budgetary Allocations" which is used for recording annual budgetary allocations and all the changes, whether increases or decreases, that occur during the year of the budget. The schedules, and the relevant articles and items of expenditure (in the case of the Schedule of Expenditure) are also recorded. These schedules - as soon as they are examined - are referred to the "Budget Control Section" where a reference to the Payment Voucher number and date is made in the "Vote Book". They are again returned to the Examination

C. Examination and Compilation - As the name of this section implies, its work is divided into two categories: - Examination and Posting of Accounts (Payments and Receipts) in the "Compilation Registers". Examination work covers all the accounts contained in the "Schedule of Accounts" sent to the Ministry of Finance by the Treasury and the 27 Finance Offices.

The Treasury Schedule consists of the following accounts:

1. Cash Book Balance Sheet.
2. Budgetary Revenues for the Current Year.
3. Particulars of Remittances From and To Other Finance Offices.
4. Deposits Account.
5. Advances Account.
6. Budgetary Payments During the Current Year.
7. Current Accounts

8. Nature and Amounts of Currencies Representing Cash Balance with

Ministry by the Monetary Agency. The two sets are compared every month.

For a better study of the Monetary Agency accounts and relations with the Ministry of Finance, it is necessary to study the workings of the Agency itself and also those of the above with the exception of items six and seven.

On receipt of a schedule of this nature together with its supporting payment and receipt vouchers, the Registry refers all that pertain to revenue to the "Revenue Department", records the remaining accounts in the "Register of Incoming Correspondence" and forwards them to the Head of the Accounts Department for perusal and transmission to the "Examination and Compilation Section" where they are recorded for the second time in the "Register of Incoming Correspondence" of that Section and handed to the examiner of that particular finance office. Payment Vouchers are then scrutinized, (as to the authorization for payment, amount, stamps, signature of recipient, etc.), compared with the schedule, and the relevant articles and items of expenditure (in the case of the Schedule of Remittances) added. These schedules - as soon as they are examined - are referred to the "Budget Control Section" where a reference to the Payment Voucher number and date is made in the "Vote Book". They are again returned to the Examination

and Compilation Section where they are posted in their respective Compilation Registers referred to in Index No. 1.

D. Current Accounts - The workings of this Section includes examination and posting of all payments made to merchants and companies that have current accounts with the Ministry of Finance. Lately, the accounts of the "Monetary Agency" were added to this Section and they now form the major part of its work. The "Current Accounts Register" kept by this Section is divided into a debit and credit sides, each side is divided into several columns (without any headings) which are used for posting the various currencies used. Two sets of such registers are used for posting the accounts of the Monetary Agency. The first is used for posting day by day the Agency's receipts and payments as taken from the authorizations of the Ministry with regard to payments and the Agency's notifications of receipts, with regard to revenues. The second is used for posting these receipts and payments from the monthly returns submitted to the Ministry by the Monetary Agency. The two sets are compared every month.

For a better study of the Monetary Agency accounts and relations with the Ministry of Finance, it is necessary to study the workings of the Agency itself and also those of Jeddah Finance Office.

The dealings of merchants and companies with the Ministry of Finance are verified and the relevant amounts posted in the manner outlined below:

An invoice (duly supported by a certificate that the goods - of whatever nature - were received by the relevant department in accordance with a previous authorization), is submitted to the Ministry of Finance by the merchant or company; is registered in the same manner explained in the case of the claim for school rent; rates, quantities, and amounts are duly verified and a letter of authorization for the payment of the amount due (the total amount of the invoice or part of it as previously agreed upon) is made, posted in the **Vote Book** and Current Accounts Register and forwarded for signature and payment in the usual manner.

VI. BUDGET BUREAU

This Bureau - as its head put it - is still in the stage of establishment, being introduced as a separate entity (its work was previously handled by the Accounts Dept.) during the financial year 1370/71.

Its cadre is as yet incomplete and its responsibilities have not been clearly defined. Its present staff consists of twelve (12) employees.

The work is divided into three categories: Administrative, Budgetary and Supplementary Budgets.

Administrative This category includes the following: Requests for the creation of new vacancies, transfer of allocation from one post to another, change of titles of posts, amounts paid or committed in excess of budgetary limitations, etc.

Budgetary Covers annual budgets and draft budgets submitted by the various Ministries, Departments and Government Concerns - their verification, study and preparation.

Supplementary Budgets Supreme Orders by H.M. the King, the Crown Prince or the Viceroy authorizing the compensation of individuals for casualties or damage occurring to them or their properties as a result of droughts, floods, or heavy rains or orders for the building of new mosques, are sometimes issued to the Ministry of Finance.

The necessary funds are made available by this Bureau and supplementary budgets prepared accordingly.

A Register for incoming correspondence is used by this Bureau for recording letters received in connection with its sphere of work; outgoing correspondence, however, is handled by the "Central Registry Department". Special files, arranged after approval of this Committee is obtained. The budget in its final form, is prepared and forwarded (together with the accompanying Circular which defines the Kingdom's economic and financial policy during the year of the budget) for His Majesty's approval. After approval it becomes a law which will be published in the Official

in accordance with the item numbers of the budget and renewable every year are kept in this Bureau. A "Budget Control Register" (similar to the Vote Book kept by the Budget Control Branch of the Accounts Department) is also kept in this Bureau wherein particulars of amounts paid - as taken from the copies of letters of authorization - are posted.

The verification, study and preparation of the annual budget is done on the following lines: -

The call for the estimates is prepared by the head of the Budget Bureau and is circulated - after it is approved and signed by the Minister of Finance - to all Ministries, Departments and other Government Concerns around the beginning of Muharran together with the forms relating to the preparation of estimates for salaries and other expenditures and any other information required by the Budget Bureau. As soon as these estimates are received the head of the Bureau and his staff study them and compare them with the budgets of previous years and prepare special schedules of increases in salaries and other expenditures, creation of new posts, changes in the numbers of articles, vacancies filled and remaining vacant during the previous year. These schedules together with the observations of the head of the Bureau are forwarded to the "Financial Committee for the Preliminary Study of the Budget" (Composed of The Director General of Finance, Heads of the Accounts Department and Budget Bureau). This committee studies the estimates submitted and the schedules prepared by the Budget Bureau then makes an appointment with the representatives of the respective Ministries or Departments for a threshing out and an abridgement of differences until a sort of agreement is reached. The head of the Budget Bureau will then prepare a draft budget of that Ministry or Department along the lines agreed upon and submit it - in person - to the "Budget Committee" (consisting of all Depty Ministers and the Director General of Finance). After the approval of this Committee is obtained, the budget, in its final form, is prepared and forwarded (together with the accompanying Circular which defines the Kingdom's economic and financial policy during the year of the budget) for His Majesty's approval. After approval it becomes a law which will be published in the Official

Gazette and circulated to all concerned for application and compliance.

VII. Archives Section

Previous years' records, accounts, and documents of the various Departments of the Ministry are kept in this Section. Queries relating to such records and accounts are dealt with by this Section. The records and accounts are arranged and information regarding them could be traced to a maximum period of fifteen (15) years. Eight (8) employees work in this Section.

VIII. Stores Department

The workings of this Department do not fall within the scope of this report. Nonetheless, in order to complete my tour of study, I visited it and saw its records and workings which comprise the following:

1. Inspection and control of the stores of the various Finance Offices.

2. Control of fuels issued to the various Departments and Finance Offices.

3. Issue and control of cars, furniture and office equipment in respect of

the various Ministries, Departments and Government concerns.

Sixteen (16) employees work in this Department.

IX. INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

I acquired a quick impression of the activities of this Department during a very short visit to the Assistant Inspector General.

Inspection work includes the accounts of all the Ministries, Departments, Finance Offices, Qwqaf and Municipalities. It also includes the inspection of all Government Stores and representing the Inspection Department in the periodical stock-takings, the inspection of cash offices and the supervision of revenue collection.

Inspection in the Districts is carried out by 35 inspectors stationed at the various finance offices and revenue centers. The total number of employees working in this Department is sixty-eight (68).

Registers for incoming and outgoing correspondence are kept in this Department. The observations of the Inspectors as submitted in their "Inspection Schedules" are copied - verbatim - in the "Inspection Registers" which is identical in every respect to the "Inspection Schedule". Files arranged according to the names of the Inspectors are kept in this Department. Payments, payable through the Treasury are also posted in their respective registers and **X TREASURY** kept up to date.

During my visits to the Ministry the offices of the Treasury were undergoing some repairs and the employees were working in the corridors. Thus, I was unable to study the workings of this Department satisfactorily. However, I obtained - during a visit of about one-half hour - some specimens of the records and forms used and the procedure of payment and posting, how the Treasury's money requirements are met and the other activities undertaken by this Department.

Procedure of Payment and Posting - An authorization for payment is received and recorded in the "Register of Incoming Correspondence" and put away until the payee comes and claims its settlement. Then - and only then - a payment voucher is prepared and signed by the Chief Accountant and Treasurer and given to the payee who takes it to the cashier, signs for it and gets paid. The payment is then entered in the Cash Book and the payment voucher is handed (together with the other payment vouchers paid during that day) at the end of the day to the Registrar in charge of classification for posting in the "Classification Register" and then in the "Allocation and Payment Vouchers Register" or "Deposits Register" or "Advances Register", etc., as the case may be. Particulars of monthly payments and receipts are copied in the "Schedule of Monthly Payments" and its supporting accounts and is forwarded to the Accounts Department not later than the 10th of the following month.

How The Treasury's Money Requirements Are Met - Monthly salaries form the major part of the Treasury's total payments and the amount needed for their settlement is met by the Monetary Agency through the Deputy Minister of Finance. Any shortage occurring during the month is met likewise.

Other Activities - In addition to its work as a Cash Office for Mecca, the

Treasury is responsible for recording remittances from and to the various Finance Offices in the "Remittances Registers" referred to in Index No. 1. Monthly salaries, pensions and other monthly entitlements, payable through the Treasury are also posted in their respective Registers and are always kept up to date.

RECEIPTS

1. Register of Incoming Correspondence
2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence
3. Budget and Personnel Register
4. The General Register of Employees History
5. Foreign Employees Personnel Register
6. Register of Decisions of "Pensions and Gratuities Committee"
7. Register of Guarantees
8. Guarantee Certificate
9. Notice of Acceptance of a Guarantee Payable in Regular Installments
10. Remittance Form of Guarantees

EXPENDITURE

1. Register of Incoming Correspondence
2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence
3. Schedule of Revenues Due or Collected Monthly by the Finance Offices
4. Compilation Register of Budgetary Revenues

25 Used by both Revenue & Accounts Dept

CASHIERS

1. Register of Incoming Correspondence
2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence
3. Vote Book
4. Register of Budgetary Allocations
5. Current Accounts Register
6. Compilation Register of Budgetary Revenues

25 Also used by Revenue Dept

7. Compilation Register of the Cash Balances of Finance Offices
8. Deposits Compilation Register
9. Advances Compilation Register

28
26
27

BUDGET BUREAU

1. Register of Incoming Correspondence
2. Budget Control Register
3. Draft Budget Form 72/73
4. Draft Budget Form 72/73

3 Used for All Articles of Expenditure Used for Salaries

ARCHIVES

1. Register of Incoming Correspondence

APPENDIX NO. I.

A LIST OF THE FORMS AND RECORDS USED BY EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY

NAME OF SECTION	NAME OF FORM OR RECORD USED	NO.	REMARKS
I. DIRECTORATE GENERAL	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		
II. CENTRAL REGISTRY	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		Specimen not 19 enclosed.
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		Forms 3 & 4 are identical
III. PERSONNEL	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		
	3. Budget and Personnel Register		
	4. The General Register of Employees History		
	5. Foreign Employees Personnel Register		
	6. Register of Decisions of "Pensions and Gratuities Committee"		
	7. Register of Guarantees		
	8. Guarantee Certificate		
	9. Notice of Acceptance of a Guarantee		
	10. Payable in Regular Installments		
	10. Examination Form of Guarantees		
IV. REVENUE	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		
	3. Schedule of Revenues Due or Collected		
	4. Monthly by the Finance Offices		
	4. Compilation Register of Budgetary		
	5. Revenues		25 Used by both Revenue & Accounts Dep
V. ACCOUNTS	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		
	3. Vote Book		
	4. Register of Budgetary Allocations		
	5. Current Accounts Register		
	6. Compilation Register of Budgetary		
	Revenues		25 Also used by Revenue Dept.
	7. Compilation Register of the Cash		
	Balances of Finance Offices	28	
	8. Deposits Compilation Register	26	
	9. Advances Compilation Register	27	
VI. BUDGET BUREAU	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Budget Control Register		
	3. Draft Budget Form 72/73		3 Used for All Articles of Expenditure
	4. Draft Budget Form 72/73		Used for Salaries
VII. ARCHIVES	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		

NAME OF SECTION	NAME OF FORM OR RECORD USED	NO.	REMARKS
VIII. INSPECTION	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		
	3. Inspection Register		
	4. Inspection Schedule		
		19	Specimen not enclosed. Forms 3 & 4 are Identical
IX TREASURY	1. Register of Incoming Correspondence		
	2. Register of Outgoing Correspondence		
	3. Cash Book		
	4. Classification Register		
	5. Budgetary Revenues Register		
	6. Deposits Register		
	7. Advances Register		
	8. Register of Authorized Payment Vouchers		
	9. Allocations & Payment Vouchers Register		
	10. Register of Remittances <u>from</u> other Finance Offices.		
	11. Register of Remittances <u>to</u> other Finance Offices.		
	12. Register of Salaries & Allowances.		
	13. Payment Voucher Form		
	14. Receipt Voucher Form		
	15. Cash Receipt		
	16. Composite Paysheet		
	17. Schedule of Monthly Accounts and Enclosures		
		15	Also Used By Other Finance Offices.

APPENDIX NO. IV

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE FINANCE OFFICES.

1. Jeddah
2. Medina
3. Taif
4. Yenbo
5. Umlej
6. Wajh
7. Daba
8. Rabegh
9. Ula
10. Tabouk
11. Leith
12. Dhafeir
13. Hassa
14. Abha
15. Jawf
16. Qaryat
17. Riyadh
18. Qumfidha
19. Bisha
20. Gizan
21. Breida
22. Qarya
23. Ha'il
24. Thayma'
25. Najran
26. Dhahran Yemen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 16, 1953

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 16, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmission of Letter,
dated February 16, to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji from
Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson.

It would be appreciated if you would arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA. This letter concerns general requirements for scholarship applications in the field of health.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 16, 1953

1. Applicant must be a citizen of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. Statement from the Ministry of Health indicating:

a. The purpose for which the training is desired.
 Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, who it is proposed to make use of applicant's
 Secretary General, assurance, that upon completion of the training,
 Ministry of Health, will be utilized in the field of health
 for the Mecca, Saudi Arabia, etc. If applicant will not work in
 the health field in Saudi Arabia upon returning from training,

Dear Dr. Khashukji: will be rejected.

b. The conditions which the Saudi Arabian Government, or other
 Some weeks ago this office received suggestions from you concerning
 concerning items on which the Ministry of Health and the Technical and
 Cooperation Administration may cooperate. One of which was the
 training of personnel either in the United States or in the Middle
 East.

3. The scholarships are for one year and in exceptional cases may be

In order that you may have a clearer idea as to who may be
 eligible to apply for scholarships in the United States, a list
 of the general requirements is enclosed. The applicant indicating that he
 has the ability to undertake any activities incident to the pursuit of

It is anticipated that a project agreement will be drawn up
 in the near future covering scholarships outside the United States.
 In this case it may be advisable not to restrict scholarships to the
 college graduates only. Your comments on this subject would be
 appreciated.

4. The applicant must have graduated from a recognized university.

Sincerely yours,

7. Applicant's statement indicating:

- Purpose for applying for training grant.
- Specific type of training or experience.
- Number in which training is to be received.

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief

Health and Sanitation Division

Enclosure

Application will be reviewed by the Technical Cooperation
 Administration Division, but final approval is given by TCA Washington.
 General Requirements for Health
 Scholarships in America
 Division giving instructions desired and
 register the applicant. It may be that there are no openings left
 at a desired time for registration.

9. The United States Government will:

- Pay the cost of travel from Washington to necessary places
 inside the United States.

TCA:JADunaway the cost of schooling including necessary books.

GW Ferguson:pm the cost of subsistence.

General Requirements for Health Scholarships in America

1. Applicant must be a citizen of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Statement from the Ministry of Health indicating:
 - a. The purpose for which the training is desired.
 - b. The manner in which it is proposed to make use of applicant's training and the assurance, that upon completion of the training, the applicant's services will be utilized in the field of health for the benefit of Saudi Arabia. If applicant will not work in the health field in Saudi Arabia upon returning from training, application will be rejected.
 - c. The expenditures which the Saudi Arabian Government, or other sponsor, will make toward applicant's support during the training period, the support of any dependents, the transportation to and from the United States, the purchase of reference materials and training equipment not provided by the Grant.
3. The scholarships are for one year and in exceptional cases may be extended for another year.
4. A medical report must be submitted on the applicant indicating that he has the ability to undertake any activities incident to the course of training.
5. A statement from a member of the United States Embassy as to the applicant's ability to read, speak and understand English.
6. The applicant must have graduated from a recognized university.
7. Applicant's statement indicating:
 - a. Purpose for applying for training grant.
 - b. Specific type of training or experience desired.
 - c. Manner in which training is to be utilized.
8. The application will be reviewed by the Technical Cooperation Administration Mission, but final approval is given by TCA Washington. This is necessary because it is the responsibility of TCA Washington to locate a school or institution giving instructions desired and register the applicant. It may be that there are no openings left at a desired time for registration.
9. The United States Government will:
 - a. Pay the cost of travel from Washington to necessary places inside the United States.
 - b. Pay the cost of schooling including necessary books.
 - c. Pay the cost of subsistence.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 17, 1953.

February 17, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director, Liaison
Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmission
Letter to His Excellency, the Minister of Finance,
re Utilization of Gas from the Saudi Arabian Oil
Fields

It would be appreciated if you would arrange for the translation
and transmission of the attached letter to His Excellency, the
Minister of Finance.

This letter concerns the utilization of gas from the Saudi
Arabian oil fields.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 17, 1953.

His Excellency,
The Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that the matter of utilization of gas from the Saudi Arabian oil fields is receiving attention of the Technical Cooperation Administration in Washington. At a recent conference of high ranking officials in Washington, the following recommendations were made:

That in view of the fact that reports on this project made by an American Engineering Company and a report of the Food and Agriculture Organization are four and two years old respectively and are insufficiently comprehensive, a new study should be made as a basis for determining the specific products which could be manufactured and marketed under present competitive conditions, such as nitrogen fertilizer, with possible conjunction with phosphate and potash for sale regionally and elemental sulphur, petrochemicals, cement and carbon black, for sale on the world markets.

It is further recommended that as soon as the approximate cost of the survey can be determined the Saudi Arabian Government will be informed for the purpose of arriving at a definite project agreement mutually satisfactory to both Governments and specifying the contributions to be made by each.

Your Excellency will no doubt be interested to know that a study is now being made in Iraq by an English company to determine the feasibility of utilization of flamed gases and a report is expected this coming month. It is the opinion of the Technical Cooperation Administration that on the basis of the two reports the regional approach to the utilization of gases may be clarified.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 17, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. J. A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. Robert B. Kennedy, Acting Customs and Tariff
Advisor

RE: Trip to El Hasa Area

On January 26 I accompanied Sheikh Mohammed Nuur Rahami, Director General of Saudi Arabian Customs, on a trip to the El Hasa area on the East coast of Saudi Arabia. Hilmi Bey Jinana, Egyptian Customs Advisor, and Fuad Najjar, my interpreter-translator, were also in the party. The principle purpose of this trip was to set up regulations governing the relationship between the Saudi Government Railroad and the Customs in their various functions in handling imports through the Dammam Port. Detailed discussions were had on this problem, and the attached principles were approved.

The basic changes in the old set up were as follows:

- (1) The railroad is to have continuous custody and responsibility for merchandise from the time of receipt from the ship until delivered to the consignee at the customs area or until the time of removal from the customs area by the railroad.
- (2) The railroad will have responsibility for enforcing anti-smuggling measures at the pier and surrounding area.
- (3) The railroad has assumed the responsibility of maintaining an accurate current record of all merchandise in its possession.
- (4) The railroad will be responsible for maintaining the warehouses and other facilities in the customs area.
- (5) The railroad will be responsible for all handling and portage and for supplying and maintaining the equipment necessary for this work.

During

RESTRICTED

February 17, 1953.

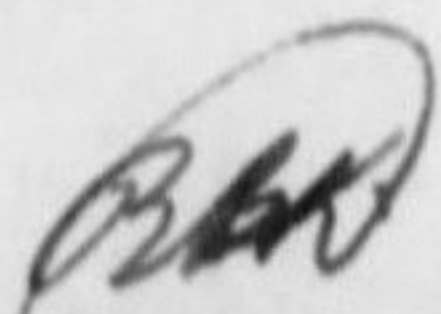
RESTRICTED

During the four weeks prior to going to Dhahran, I had continuous contact with the Director General in working out the Classification Guide for the new tariff schedule. As a result of differences in opinion in classification matters, I had the feeling that the Director General lacked appreciation for my position with reference to many minute differences. During my two weeks in El Hasa, the four of us occupied the same house. Many hours of the time were spent in informal discussions as to customs and tariff matters. The result of these discussions has been a closer understanding on the part of the Director General as to my work and ability, and the purposes of my work. Near the end of the two-week period, the Director General expressed great appreciation for my work and for my insistence on various matters that had been previously discussed wherein we disagreed. In general, I think the trip has resulted in good understanding between the Director General and myself, which could not have been attained under any other circumstances.

The Egyptian Customs Advisor has been a big handicap to the introduction of sound tariff and customs reforms. From my contact with the Director General, the Minister of Finance, and other Saudi Arabs, I have the definite feelings that the Egyptian advisor has lost his effectiveness as an obstruction to tariff and customs reforms which we suggested. In meetings with the Minister of Finance, a very positive attitude was most apparent.

I had discussions with Aramco people with reference to their Customs problems and I encouraged Sheikh Mohammed Nuur to give Aramco the chance to present any of their difficulties. A meeting resulted and agreements were reached as to some of their difficulties.

I have reported separately on my experiences with Saudis in the fields of Agriculture, and Health and Sanitation.



Robert B. Kennedy
Acting Customs and Tariff Advisor

RESTRICTED

See Customs File for Recommendations of Committee

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

f-1
f-2
chron ✓

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. I. Kraft,
Elite Equipments Limited,
London Road, Staines,
England.

Dear Mr. Kraft:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 5,
reference IK/GD, concerning earth-moving machinery.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the
use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to get in touch
with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFS inclair:pm

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. H. Brewerton,
Export Department,
Blaw Knox Limited,
90-94 Brompton Road,
London S.W. 3, England.

Dear Mr. Brewerton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 5, reference XB-63759/EME, also the catalogs therein mentioned covering earth-moving machinery, etc.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

f-1
f-2
chron ✓
1-Sinclair

NOTE: The referenced leaflets are in Mr. Sinclair's office

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. H. P. Miltz, Manager,
Orenstein & Koppel Ltd.,
56, Finsbury Pavement,
London, E.C.2, England.

Dear Mr. Miltz:

Referring to your letter of February 10, reference 83, enclosing
leaflets of excavators, etc.:

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the
use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to get in touch
with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

f-1
f-2
chron ✓

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. G. F. Wilkin,
Tractor Sales Department,
John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd.
Leeds, 10, England.

Dear Mr. Wilkin:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 9,
reference GFW/AC, enclosing literature covering tractors and
attachments, etc.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the
use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to get in touch
with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

f-1
f-2
chron ✓

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidde, Saudi Arabia.

Sagma Limited,
23 Starcross Street,
London, N.W.1, England.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4,
reference ARS/HM Market Research, concerning steel materials
and machinery.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of
any such material. However, if in the future our program
requires the use of such materials, we shall be glad to get in
touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

f-1
f-2
chron ✓

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

The Redifco Construction Company,
16 Ogle Street,
New Cavendish Street,
London, W.1, England.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4,
reference LJB/GW, concerning prefabricated buildings.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of
any such buildings. However, if in the future our program
requires such buildings, we shall be very glad to get in touch
with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EF Sinclair:pm

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

f-1
f-2
chron ✓

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Albion Motors Ltd.,
Scotstoun,
Glasgow, W.4, Scotland.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2, reference S/B, regarding the purchase of crawler type earth moving machinery.

It is not contemplated at the present time to purchase such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. G. D. Green, Sales Manager,
Keith Associates, Ltd.,
1, Adelaide Street,
London, W.C.2, England.

Dear Mr. Green:

Referring to your letter of February 6, reference GDG/SC,
concerning earth moving machinery:

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our program requires the
use of this type of equipment, we shall be glad to get in touch
with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

f-1

f-2

chron ✓

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. G. F. Gray, Managing Director,
Grayston Plant and Engineering Company, Ltd.,
68 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1, England.

~~Gentlemen:~~ Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 3,
relative to quoting prices on crawler tractors and other equipment.

We are not purchasing any equipment for the Saudi Arabian
Government, nor do we have any use at the present time for such
equipment in connection with our programs here. However, if in
the future, our program requires the use of this type of equipment,
we shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

NOTE: Referenced material in Mr. Sinclair's office

f-1

f-2

chron ✓

February 17, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

The David Brown Tractor Group,
Metham, Huddersfield,
Yorkshire, England.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2,
reference COM/IND/SH/MDB, relative to industrial tractors and
equipment.

We do not contemplate the purchase of any such equipment
at this time. However, if in the future our requirements change,
we shall be very glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and Communications
Division.

JAD_naway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 17, 1953.

Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Hussein:

Al Sabery, El Samh, Khogeer and Yamani should proceed to secure Embassy clearance and visas for their trip to the United States. They are requested to arrive as a group together. It has been suggested that if possible they reach Washington by March third or sooner.

To arrive as a group imposes a reservation problem that may not be easy to solve. Therefore, may I request that an attempt to secure their reservations be started at once and that they apply for visas at the earliest moment.

Your continued advice as to their progress in the above procedures will be most helpful. It is expected that the official awards will be on hand shortly at which time I shall appreciate the opportunity of making formal presentation of them to these candidates.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 17, 1953.

Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Hussein:

We have just had advice that there is a possibility of placing Mr. Kabbani as a special student at the University of Chicago for the spring quarter beginning late March. The program calls for a maximum of academic work with a minimum of in-service training, and possibly none. The grant would not mean necessarily though the earning of a Master's degree.

The grant would be for 12 months. If this arrangement meets with Mr. Kabbani's approval, he probably will be requested to arrive in Washington about March 12th.

Will you please ascertain at the earliest if the above plan meets with Mr. Kabbani's approval and if he can arrive in Washington about the 12th of March.

Your earliest advice in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 17, 1953

TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway

RE: Request for Clearance of Tollie O. Parker

We shall appreciate it very much if you will arrange clearance for Tollie O. Parker as Animal Husbandry Specialist with the Agriculture Division.

Following is a resume of Mr. Parker's education and experience background.

BS degree from Oklahoma A&M.

Two years as Farm Superintendent and Vocational Agriculture Instructor at Whittaker State Home, Pryor, Oklahoma. He was responsible for large scale farming operations involving 840 acres of land and livestock herds of Holstein cattle, sheep and poultry.

Two and one-half years as Vocational Agriculture Instructor at Byers Public School, Byers, Texas.

Eleven years as Vocational Agriculture Instructor at Temple Public School, Temple, Oklahoma.

Two years as Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Wilburton, Oklahoma.

When we receive clearance for Mr. Parker from the Saudi Arabian Government, we shall cable Washington for his immediate release as the early arrival of technicians is important to the Rural Community Development Project.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Chron
217

470-130-5

19-112/31019

34701

TCA/W Supply and Requirements Branch
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

1. TCA, AmEmb, Jidda, Saudi Arabia
- AND
2. American Embassy, Jidda,
Saudi Arabia

CODE NO. 820

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 1. | 13-inch wheels and rims for Willys jeep and jeep station wagon | |
| | 35 ea | 2100.00 |

CODE NO. 891

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 2. | 8913 40 ea 900 x 13 Sand Tires (to include tubes) | <u>2000.00</u> |
| | | \$4100.00 |

Obligation No. 176 for \$4500.00.

Reference: USA RCA Commodity Code Book, June 15, 1949

February 17, 1953

Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

John A. Dunaway

TCA/W Supply and Requirements Branch

470-130-4

Department of State

19-112/31019

Washington, D.C.

34701

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

1. TCA, AmEmb, Jidda, Saudi Arabia
2. American Embassy, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

BANDS, rubber, 1/4 pound box:

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-------|
| 1. | B-100 | No. 16, light, 6 ea boxes @ .36 | 2.16 |
| 2. | B-110 | No. 32, medium, 6 ea boxes @ .36 | 2.16 |
| 3. | B-120 | No. 64, heavy, 6 ea boxes @ .36 | 2.16 |
| 4. | Binder, post type, imitation leather, stiff cover, 2 hole, 11 x 17 inches - B-190 - 1 ea @ 5.85 | | 5.85 |
| 5. | B-260 | Binder, spring-back type, imitation leather, stiff cover, 14 x 8-1/2 inches, 2" capacity 12 ea @ 1.03 ea | 12.36 |
| 6. | B-360 | Blotters, desk, green, for standard pads, 19 x 24" 100 ea @ .04 | 4.00 |
| 7. | B-370 | Blotters, hand, white, 3 x 9-1/2 inches, 50 to pkg 12 pkgs @ .24 | 2.88 |
| 8. | B-390 | Books, dictionary, desk, Webster, 6 ea @ 3.60 ea | 21.60 |
| 9. | C-470 | Card, guide, blank, collated, self tab, buff, 5 x 8 inches, 1 box @ .65 | .65 |
| 10. | C-540 | Card, "Charge-Out," manila, ruled, center position only, 9-1/2 x 11-3/4 inches, 12 ea @ .03 ea | .36 |
| 11. | C-570 | Cards, pressboard, alphabetical, 1/5 cut, 25 subdivisions, 9 1/2 x 14-7/8" - 1 set @ 2.01 | 2.01 |
| 12. | C-740 | Cards, index, filing, lightweight, white, plain, 5 x 8 " 2 C @ .47 per C | .94 |
| 13. | C-920 | Clamps, screw, for use w/pencil sharpener, item 3-120, 13 ea @ .13 | 1.69 |

February 17, 1953

Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

John A. Dunaway

14.	C-960	Clips, binder, 12 to box, small, 1/2" capacity, 12 boxes @ .45	5.40
15.	C-980	Clips, paper, wire, Gen Pattern, small, 100 to box, 48 boxes @ .04 ea box	1.92
16.	C-1025	Correction Fluid for correcting mimeograph stencils, 1 ounce bottle - 12 btl @ .11 per btl	1.32
17.	C-1060	Cups, pin or square, glass, round bottom - 24 ea @ .08 ea	1.92
18.	C-1070	Cutter, rollpaper, to hold and cut rolls of 36" paper for use w/item E-645 - 1 ea @ \$2.66	2.66
19.	D-100	Dispenser, paper cup, metal, for use with item C-1050, ea 2 @ 1.54 ea	3.08
<u>E N V E L O P E S</u> (All envelopes to be printed with Technical Cooperation Administration return address. If TCA-envelope head not available, please forward PS printed envelopes)			
20.	E-400	Envelopes, Kraft, printed, 500 to box, 5 x 7", GUARDED - 2 boxes @ 1.58 per box	3.16
21.	E-410	Envelopes, Kraft, printed, 500 to box, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2", GUARDED 3 boxes @ 3.07 per box	9.21
22.	E-430	Envelopes, Kraft, printed, 500 to box, 10 x 15", GUARDED - 2 2 boxes @ 6.46 per box	12.92
23.	E-490	Envelopes, white, without penalty clause, 4-1/8 x 9 1/2", GUARDED, 500 to box - 2 boxes @ 1.48 per box	2.96
24.	E-530	Envelopes, white, airmail, without penalty clause, 4-1/8 x 9 1/2", GUARDED, 2 boxes @ 2.19 per box	4.38
25.	E-600	Envelopes, white, plain, unprinted, without penalty clause, 500 to box, GUARDED - 2 boxes @ 1.44 per box	2.88
26.	E-820	Eraser, rubber, pencil, beveled ends 2 doz @ .29 per doz	.58
27.	F-100	Fasteners, brass, round heads, 100 to box, 3/4" 24 boxes @ .14 per box	3.36

CONTINUED

28.	F-130	Fasteners, metal, flexible, complete with base and prong, loop type, 2-3/4 inches between prong, 50 to box, one inch capacity - 3 boxes @ .30 per box	.90
29.	F-336	Flashlight, hand torch, battery type, two cell 12 each @ .69 each	8.28
30.	F-337	Flashlight batteries, 48 ea @ .07 ea	3.36
31.	F-338	Flashlight bulbs, 48 ea @ .07 ea	3.36
32.	F-340	Fluid, hectograph, one gallon can, 6 cans @ 1.28 ea	7.68
33.	F-415	Folders, file, 100 to box, 9 1/2 x 14-7/8", manila, medium mat, one-third cut, 2 boxes @ 2.07 per box wt.	4.14
34.	I-140	Ink, fountain-pen, blue, washable, 2 oz. bottle - 24 btl @ .08 ea	1.92
35.	I-190	Ink, stamp pad, 2 oz btl, black - 6 btl @ .14 ea	.84
36.	I-275	Insecticide, Aerosol bomb - 36 ea @ .68 ea	24.48
37.	L-120	Labels, blank, oblong, white w/red border, 5 x 3", GUMMER, 5 boxes @ .08 per box	.40
38.	L-300	Labels, paper, folder, blank, oblong, strip type, white, 500 to box, 3 boxes @ .24 ea	.72
<u>LETTERHEAD STATIONERY</u> (To be printed with Technical Cooperation Administration letterhead)			
39.	L-400	Letterhead, printed, bond, 8 x 10 1/2", blue seal, six (6) reams @ 1.50 per ream	9.00
40.	L-440	Letterhead, printed, tissue, manifold, 8 x 10 1/2", blue seal, 6 reams @ 1.84 per ream	11.04
41.	L-450	Letterhead, printed, tissue, manifold, 8 x 12 1/2", blue seal, 1 ream @ 2.50	2.50
42.	M-150	Machine, stapling, standard type, hand model, 24 ea @ 2.32 ea	55.68
43.	M-170	Mucilage, liquid, with self-closing top and spreader, 12 ea @ .15	1.80

44.	O-100	Oil, typewriter, 1/2 oz. bottle, 24 ea @ .06	1.44
45.	P-130	Pads, desk, cardboard, for blotters, 19 x 24" 24 ea @ .32 ea	7.68
46.	P-220	Pads, machine, typewriter, sponge rubber, 12 x 14" 6 ea @ .35	2.10
47.	P-270	Pads, stamp dry, 3-1/4 x 6-1/4" - 6 ea @ .20	1.20
48.	P-280	Paper, blank, sulfite, Sub 32, bond, white, 8x10 1/2" 13M @ 2.14 per M	27.82
49.	P-290	Paper, blank, sulfite, Sub 32, bond, white, 8 x 12 1/2" 1 M @ 3.36 per M	3.36
50.	P-340	Paper, blank, hectograph, Sub 40, white, 8 x 10 1/2" 10M @ 1.80 per M	18.00
51.	P-360	Paper, blank, manifold, Sub 18, white, 8 x 10 1/2" 25M @ 1.90 per M	47.50
52.	P-370	Paper, blank, manifold, Sub 18, white, 8 x 12 1/2" 3M @ 2.70 per M	8.10
53.	P-460	Carbon, hectograph, 3 part set, <u>FLUID</u> process, 8 x 10 1/2" 100 sets to box, 12 boxes @ 1.57 per box	18.84
54.	P-490	Paper, carbon, typewriter, black, lightweight carbon, 8 x 10 1/2" 12 boxes @ .89 ea box	10.68
55.	P-500	Paper, carbon, typewriter, black, lightweight carbon, 8 x 13" 2 boxes @ 1.05 per box	2.10
56.	P-645	Paper, wrapping, Kraft, 36" x 1017' roll, 3 rolls @ 6.90 per roll	20.70
57.	P-650	Paste, semi-liquid, 12 oz jar - 2 jars @ .18	.36
58.	P-655	Pen sets, desk, fountain pen type, single w/base 20 ea @ 1.48	29.60
59.	P-710	Pencils, colored, round, soft lead, thick diameter, blue, 6 doz @ .20 per doz	1.20
60.	P-720	Pencils, colored, round, soft lead, thick diameter, green, 6 doz @ .20 per doz	1.20

			18.00
			18.00
61.	P-730	Pencils, colored, round, soft lead, thick diameter, red, 6 doz @ .20 per doz	1.20
62.	P-740	Pencils, copying, indelible, medium, without mount-piece - 2 doz @ .24 per doz	.48
63.	P-750	Pencils, correction, white, 2 doz @ .58 per doz	1.16
64.	P-770	Pencils, general, writing, black lead, rubber tip, #2, medium soft - 6 doz @ .16 per doz	.96
65.	P-780	Pencils, general, writing, black lead, rubber tip, #3, medium hard - 6 doz @ .17 per doz	1.02
66.	P-825	Perforator, adjustable, 3-hole, 1/4" diameter, metal 1 ea @ 8.80	8.80
67.	P-905	Points, pen set refills (for item P-655) medium 12 ea @ .47	5.64
68.	R-420	Rulers, 18", with metal edge 12 ea @ .15	1.80
69.	S-120	Sharpeners, pencil, 12 ea @ 1.08 ea	12.96
70.	S-150	Shears, 10", two sharp points, 12 ea @ 2.12 ea	25.44
71.	S-160	Shields, erasing, plastic or steel 12 ea @ .76	9.12
72.	S-360	Sponges, desk, for 3" cup, Item S-1060 24 ea @ .07 ea	1.68
73.	S-370	Stamps, dating, four band, hand type - 12 ea @ .34 ea	4.08
74.	S-371	Stamps, rubber line A TRUE COPY OF THE SIGNED ORIGINAL, 3 ea @ .32 ea	.96
75.	S-379	Stamp, rubber line, FILE - 3 ea @ .15 ea	.45
76.	S-430	Staples, standard, light duty, for use item S-150, 5000 to box 48 boxes @ .45 ea box	21.60
77.	S-470	Stencils, duplicating machine, dry process, blue, 6-1/2 x 16-1/2" - 20 quire @ .90 ea quire	18.00
78.	T-179	Tags, index, cloth type, celluloid, gummed, linen strip, 3/8" wide, clear 12 boxes @ .23 per box	2.76
79.	T-190	Tags, index, cloth type, celluloid, gummed, linen strip, 3/8" wide, white, pink 12 boxes @ .23 per box	2.76

80.	T-330	Tablets, plain, 100 sheets to pad, white 3 x 5", 200 ea @ .03 ea	6.00
81.	T-330	Tablets, plain, 100 sheets to pad, white 5 x 8", 200 ea @ .08 ea	16.00
82.	T-240	Tablets, plain, 100 sheets to pad, white 8 x 10-1/2" 100 ea @ .17 ea	17.00
83.	T-260	Tablets, ruled, 8 x 10-1/2", white 200 ea @ .17	34.00
84.	T-270	Tablets, ruled, 8 x 12-1/2", yellow, 100 ea @ .18 ea	18.00
85.	T-310	Tacks, thumb, 3/8", 12 blocks of 12 tacks per box 3 boxes @ .48 ea box	1.44
86.	T-320	Tape, shipping, 2-7/8 x 5-3/4", paper, w/strings, 50 to pkg - 4 pgs @ .49 per pkg	1.96
87.	T-430	Tape, cellulose, transparent, 3/4 inch wide, 25' per roll w/dispenser - 36 ea @ .18 ea	6.48
88.	T-440	Tape, cellulose, transparent, 1" wide, 72 yds per roll, 3" core, for use with dispenser (Note. Dispensers on hand: Standard type heavy duty, 1" width for use w/Scotch cellophane tape) 6 rolls @ .99 per roll	5.94
89.	T-450	Tape, linen, 2", wide, gummed, white 5 yards to roll, 5 rolls @ .39 ea	1.95
90.	T-460	Tape, kraft, 3" wide, gummed, 600' to roll, 6 rolls @ .73 per roll	4.38
91.	T-490	Trays, ash, glass, small - 24 ea @ .07 ea	1.68
92.	T-540	Twine, wrapping, cotton, seine, 130 yds to ball 6 balls @ .44 ea	2.64
93.	T-550	Twine, wrapping, hemp, 190 yards to ball, 6 balls @ .36 ea	2.16
94.	W-110	Weights, paper, pressed glass, 24 ea @ .13 ea	3.12
95.	W-120	Wastebaskets, standard only, walnut finish, metal, square 12 ea @ 1.85 ea	22.20

96.	C-2030 Cloth, cheese, unbleached, 36" wide, 50 yard bolt, 6 bolts @ 5.00 per bolt	30.00
97.	C-2035 Cloth, chamois skin 12 ea @ 1.10 -	13.20
98.	C-2110 Tissue, toilet, 100 rolls to carton - 2 cartons @ 9.25	18.50

FOREIGN SERVICE PS FORMS

99.	286 Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel & other Expenses	4.80	300 ea
100.	286a Public Voucher for Reimbursement, etc. - Memorandum	4.80	900 ea
101.	335 Application for Payment of PS allowances	1.60	200 ea
102.	381 Notice of Authorization of Official Travel (Field Travel Authorization)	4.00	900 ea
103.	396 Monthly Record of Automobile Expenses	3.20	400 ea
104.	402 Inventory Record for Articles	2.00	250 ea
105.	403 Inventory Record for Household Furnishings & Equipment	2.00	250 ea
106.	407 Inventory Card - blue - Household furniture & furnishings	20.00	2500 ea
107.	408 Inventory Card - yellow - office furniture & equipment	20.00	2500 ea
108.	413 Telegram Sent, Yellow, 8 x 10 1/2" printed	2.40	300 ea
109.	418 Position Description Questionnaire	1.60	200 ea
110.	435 Cross Reference Sheet	.80	100 ea
111.	439 Foreign Service Despatch	17.20	200 ea
112.	439a Foreign Service Despatch - continuation sheet	34.40	400 ea
113.	451 Property Survey Report	.80	100 ea

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DS FORMS

114.	11 Call Message	.20	50 pads
------	-----------------	-----	---------

470-130-4

8 8

115. 682 Operations Memorandum 14.00 500 ea

DEF FORMS

116. 33 Application for Employment in the Foreign Service .80 100 ea

117. 33a Application for Employment, etc. - continuation .80 100 ea

STANDARD FORMS

118. 1135 Time and Attendance Report - short form .80 200 ea

119. 1165 Receipt for Cash-Subvoucher w/stub, Interim Receipt for Cash .80 200 ea

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY FORMS

120. 2808 Civil Service Commission Designation of Beneficiary .20 50 ea

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION FORMS

121. TCA 17 Overseas Employee Request .40 100 ea

122. TCA 2 Specifications Sheet for Commodities & Services .40 100 ea

\$917.87

13.14 for ocean freight from N.Y. 70.07

Reference: Foreign Service Requisitioning Guide of 4/15/52 \$987.94

Obligation No. 177 for \$1200

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 18, 1953

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 15.

TO: Chiefs of Divisions
FROM: John A. Stacy *John A. Stacy*
Acting Executive Officer
RE: Per Diem -- Saudi Arabia

The Administrative Officer of the Embassy has requested that for a period of thirty (30) days all official travellers "keep an accurate account of actual expenses incurred on a field trip for a period of 30 days and certify to this amount."

It is recommended that each employee beginning a trip from this date forward maintain the record requested for such trip and submit same with his travel expense voucher. Each such record should show the kind of quarters occupied (cost, if any) and the cost of food purchased and actually consumed by the traveller and crew.

The foregoing information is required by the Embassy in order that they may justify the continued application of maximum per diem rates with respect to travel inside Saudi Arabia.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 19, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Photographs for Washington

Attached are a number of negatives showing living quarters of TCA personnel, The TCA Office Building, and views of Jidda taken from the roof of the Mecca Road Apartment House.

It is requested that they be sent to Washington for whatever use they may have

February 19, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

MEMORANDUM TO: Accounting Office
Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.
Baker Compound, Jidda

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Point 4 Technicians in Field

The following Point 4 technicians are now in the field or
propose to leave for the field within the next few days and are
not expected to return before Baker Company submits monthly
statements for use of Commissary and Mess:

Richard G. Bogue

Edward F. Sinclair

Thomas J. Moon

Roy O. Jackson

Gus. H. Goudarzi

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 21, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive

RE: FINANCE Reimbursement for Ocean Freight Charges on
Automobile of John A. Stacy

REF: Departmental OM dated January 26, 1953

I attach an additional certification regarding the point raised by the Department in the second paragraph of the referenced OM. I believe this information will substantiate the matter of transfer of title of ownership to me.

All of the other pertinent papers including the original bill of sale for the car and the separate certification as to the amount of ocean freight charges included in the amount I paid were attached to the voucher submitted to you originally.

As recommended in the last paragraph of the referenced OM, I would appreciate your forwarding my voucher with supporting documents and the explanation contained in my original memorandum to the Department for further examination.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 21, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal of Letter
to His Excellency Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman from
Dr. William J. Edens.

It would be sincerely appreciated if you would arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to His Excellency Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman from Dr. William J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division, TCA.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

February 19, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Your Excellency:

On February 13, 1953, Shaikh Ahmad Obaid, Director General of Agriculture, and I discussed items that appeared appropriate for inclusion in his next fiscal budget to be used in the joint effort by the Saudi Arabian Government and the Technical Cooperation Administration to improve agriculture in Saudi Arabia. During the discussion, I suggested certain items that should be included in the budget to be procured and used upon approval by Joint 4 technicians and their Saudi Arabian counterparts.

The items are herewith listed, and they are appropriate for agricultural improvement in most communities or areas. However, the amounts of funds indicated for certain items are on a single community basis:

1. Approximately 10 acres of land for a demonstration and experimental plot.
2. Procuring improved livestock and poultry for breeding purposes and stocks of plants and seeds (40,000 SR).
3. Labor and materials for repairing and building dikes, digging diversion ditches, repairing and constructing small earthen dams, and leveling land for better irrigation practices (100,000 SR).
4. Equipment needed for a community workshop when appropriate (5,000 SR).
5. Equipment and materials for demonstrating the control of insect pests and plant diseases (5,000 SR).
6. Equipment shed, storage room and a necessary enclosure at the demonstration plot (12,000 SR).
7. Petroleum products (gasoline, oil, grease) required for

travel

His Excellency Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman,

Minister of Finance,

Jidda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Continued

travel vehicles (not less than two) (5,000 SR).

8. Miscellaneous local labor and materials when needed (15,000 SR).

9. Agricultural counterpart personnel as follows:

One for each Point 4 stationed agriculturist.

One for each Point 4 agricultural specialist.

10. Housing and maintenance for Saudi Arabian counterpart personnel.

Note:

(1) It is understood that each Saudi Arabian counterpart will serve also as interpreter to the Point 4 technician with whom he is associated.

(2) Land reclamation of any consequence would involve additional items of expense.

I should like to make it clear that the number of riyals for each of the above items is only an estimate. Should some of the funds not be expended, they could be used for other worthy causes by the Department. On the other hand, the Director General may see fit to increase the amounts based on his wide experience with agriculture in this country.

Item 9 sets forth agricultural counterpart personnel to be furnished by the Department of Agriculture. As outlined in my letter to you January 28, 1953, Part 2 - b, c, Point 4 will provide a staff of specialists to be stationed in Jidda; however, these specialists will spend the most of their time in the areas where agricultural improvement programs are initiated. There will be a specialist in each of the following fields: agronomy (crops), animal husbandry, soils, entomology, horticulture, and farm irrigation. This staff of six specialists is to be matched with six men by the Department of Agriculture to serve as counterparts in the planning of research, demonstrations and extension work.

In addition to the above six men, the Department of Agriculture will be expected to furnish one agriculturist to be stationed in each community, or area, where an improvement program is started. This man will serve as the Government (Department of Agriculture) counterpart to the Point 4 technician who, likewise, will be stationed in the community. As the program progresses, it is hoped that several men, or counterparts, will be assigned by the Department of Agriculture to each community improvement program as a means of training as many Saudi Arabians in research, demonstrations and extension work as it is possible. Men thus trained can become the leaders and supervisors in a national program of agricultural improvement.

The method of approach to improve agriculture in Saudi Arabia must be simple and direct. Farmers, the world over, are a conservative people, and usually want to see changed practices of production

demonstrated

demonstrated relative to their practicality and value. This situation is more so true when written instructions cannot be depended on. On the other hand, when farmers have had better farm practices proven to them, they are usually very cooperative in their adoption.

At your early convenience, I should be glad to discuss with you, and others whom you may wish to be present, the general plan Point 4 expects to follow in an agricultural improvement program as given in my letter to you January 28, 1953; and the proposed budget estimates and needed Agriculture Department personnel as set forth in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens, Chief,
Agriculture Division

cc: TCA/W
Dr. Edens- 2

JADunaway
TCA:WJEdens:pm

Chwon 2-2-53

TCA/W Supply & Requirements Branch
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

47C-130-6

19-112/31019

34701

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

1. TCA, Ambassador, Jidda, Saudi Arabia AND
2. American Embassy, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

E.C.A. CODE No. 872

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | 6 each Jeep Station Wagons with 4-wheel drive and winches | \$13,200 |
| 2. | 2 each Dodge power Wagons with winches | 5,600 |

NOTE: Be sure that full complement tools and full instructions operation and maintenance are included with each vehicle

Approximate crating and ocean
freight charges

2,820

TOTAL

\$21,620

Obligation Number 186 for \$22000.

February 21, 1953

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

f-1 (catalog file)

f-2

~~ehron~~

February 21, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

C. M. Milligan & Clarke Ltd.,
Napier House,
24/27 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1, England.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 17, reference PG/IP/SAR.72040, regarding crawler type earth moving machinery.

At the present time we do not contemplate purchasing any of this type of equipment; however, if our plans change, we shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and
Communications Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

February 21, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Buying Office,
Christie & Sadler Limited,
Pluto House,
68, Finsbury Pavement,
London, E.C.2, England.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letter of February 13th regarding rebuilt
crawler tractors:

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of any
such equipment. However, if in the future our plans change, we
shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and
Communications Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSinclair:pm

February 21, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Export Sales Department,
British Ropes Limited,
52 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1, England.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 13, reference AES/IMC, concerning the purchase of steel wire rope for crawler type earth moving machinery.

At the present time we do not contemplate the purchase of the above mentioned machinery, and, therefore, will not require steel rope. However, if in the future our plans change, we shall be very glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair, Chief,
Transportation and
Communications Division.

JADunaway
TCA:EFSSinclair:pm

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

February 23, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Dunaway

FROM: Dr. Edens

RE: Job Description: Irrigation Engineer

The Irrigation Engineer should be capable of planning and supervising:

- a. The drainage of agricultural soils where there is access water from natural springs and a high water table in coastal areas,
- b. The use of excessive irrigation water to be used for reclaiming land at lower levels,
- c. The improvement of basin irrigation systems where use is made of runoff rain water,
- d. The digging of conversion canals and ditches, and the construction of diversion dams out of earth and rocks along wadi courses,
- e. The layout and construction of irrigation projects where there is adequate land and well water for reclamation purposes,
- f. Ways and means of dealing with salinity problems,
- g. Work where there is no reliable climatological and basic statistical data bearing on problems at hand,
- h. And be able to discuss irrigation problems with farmers, local and central government officials.

Note: Please make it clear to the Washington office that we are thinking of the engineer as a permanent staff member and that he is not to be used for just one or two specific projects. Also we agree that the soil specialist must be advisor to the irrigation engineer.

February 23, 1953

RESTRICTED

Mr. Tracy R. Welling,
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Jordan,
American Embassy,
Amman, Jordan.

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Mr. Welling:

In response to an inquiry regarding laboratory for manufacture of vaccines, we received Wirom #443 from TCA/W, and answered with one dated February 18 (copies attached). Our delay in answering was due to the fact that the Ministry of Health held up our request for Dr. Bevis to come to Saudi Arabia.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Health has arranged with Dr. Awad, Director of Vaccine Laboratory in Egypt, to visit Arabia and draw up rough sketches of laboratory buildings. He has been here and is expected to return or send his rough design. It may be desirable to have Dr. Bevis here when Dr. Awad returns or sends his rough draft of a laboratory.

If you could make Dr. Bevis available for consultation on this subject, we shall inform you sufficiently in advance as to when would be the most advantageous time for Dr. Bevis to come to Jidda.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway,
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures:

1. Wirom dtd Feb 18, 1953.
2. Deptel #443.

JADunaway
TCA:GW Ferguson:pm

RESTRICTED

C O P Y

Telegram Received #443, dtd 1/20/53

Reur 554. Suggest Bevis, Director of Labs, Jordan, visit Jidda for brief consultation period with Ferguson regarding vaccines and labs and to make appropriate estimate. We are prepared to so arrange if Dunaway requests. Unless Bevis finds differently, manufacturing of vaccines in Saudi Arabia should be discouraged due to availability in Middle East and extreme difficulty in obtaining technicians for manufacturing. Planning and staffing would require two year preparation period. Proceeding with ultimate for typical health center including diagram laboratory. Inform us soonest whether health center and lab in same city.

DULLES

C O P Y

Telegram Sent dtd Feb 18, 1953

Redeptel 443. Would welcome Bevis. Request ETA Jidda. Health center and lab not in same city.

HARE

RESTRICTED

February 23, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. H. G. Bolster, Director, Technical Cooperation
Middle East Division, Administration,
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bolster:

This letter has reference to recruiting personnel. Having had the opportunity to study briefly agricultural conditions in some of the important areas, the rural population with which we will be working and the present Kingdom organization for conducting agricultural work, it is my opinion that our staffing pattern should be along the following line as herewith indicated.

In order to initiate an agricultural improvement program in any community, or area, it will be necessary to begin work with the farmers on a farm practice level about where they are at present. To do this, we will need to station a general agricultural extension type of technician in each area selected to serve as leader and director of whatever program is initiated. Due to topographical conditions and available water resources, it is necessary to think of specific areas, or the larger community, in which to work.

In addition to this key man for each area (and he may come to need a junior assistant), we will need a staff of specialists in the fields of agronomy (crops), soils, animal industry, horticulture, irrigation and drainage, and entomology. Present plans include establishing a modest experimental and demonstration plot in each selected area. Each of the above specialists will be responsible for planning and conducting needed research and demonstrations in their respective fields in cooperation with the local general agriculturist, as well as assisting him in the planning and execution of programs. It is assumed that the SAG will furnish counterpart personnel to work with each of our technicians. This, of course, is very important.

We now have a project agreement to establish and conduct an agricultural improvement program in two separate areas. To make a start in the first area, we need the one general agricultural extension type man and the above-named specialists. We need all of these immediately and particularly the specialists so that they may be familiarizing themselves with conditions here in their lines of work.

All men recruited should have had considerable experience in irrigated farming areas. This makes recruiting difficult but Saudi Arabia is one large desert in the tropics. Few men would want to take their wives into some of the areas to be developed. I think this would be true in the case of the general agriculturist we now need for the first area to be improved. I do not recommend that men with children be employed as general agriculturists unless they are willing to be away from their families for long periods of time. Their living conditions will be primitive but fairly adequate.

William J. Moon, Chief,
It is planned that the agricultural specialists will be stationed in Jidda, but they will spend most of their time in the local communities, or areas, with the general agriculturists planning and carrying forward various programs of improvement. This would cause them to be away from their families much of the time.

The housing situation is looking up some, and I believe we will have places for the above-named personnel by the time they can be sent out here. However, it is important that the availability of housing be cleared with our Country Director before anyone is dispatched to Jidda.

By way of summary, I should like to list immediate personnel needs in addition to Mr. Moon and myself:

- Agronomist (Research and Extension in Crops)
- Animal Husbandman (Research and Extension)
- Horticulturist (Research and Extension)
- Soils Specialist (Research and Extension)
- Entomologist (Identification, Control, Extension)
- Engineer (Irrigation, Drainage, Reclamation)
- Agriculturist (General Extension - a country agent or vocational agriculture teacher with five or more years of successful experience could be used for the community station job. Mr. Moon will fit in here.)

I understand that a "Desert Range Conservation and Sheep Improvement Specialist" has been added to the staffing pattern. It has been my plan to bring in certain specialists when and where needed after the above named six specialists have had the opportunity to size up the agricultural situation in their respective fields. However, we certainly can use Mr. Nelson in both areas for which he qualifies, and I am going to request a poultry specialist.

JAD: I assume that most of the information in this letter has been channeled to you at different times, however I thought it might be beneficial to give you the picture as I now see it. I hope a replacement for Mr. Amos can be made soon. A statement relative to his

return

return will be appreciated.

I should be glad to hear from you. Best wishes to all in the office.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens, Chief,
Agriculture Division.

JADunaway
TCA:WJEdens:pm

February 23, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Statement to Accompany Claim for
Reimbursement of Expenditure Made by
Robert B. Kennedy for necessary Immunizations
for His Family.

I hereby certify that the immunizations necessary to permit my family, consisting of wife, Phyllis K. Kennedy; son, James; and daughter, Barbara, to join me at my post in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, were authorized by letter dated May 29, 1952, signed by Mr. Thomas A. Hart. The original signed copy of this letter was given to the Passport Office, State Department, New York City. Attached to this voucher is a certified true copy of that letter.

I further certify that these immunizations were given by a local practicing physician in Flint, Michigan, since no Public Health facilities were available for this purpose.

Robert B. Kennedy,
Acting Customs and
Tariff Advisor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: William J. Edens, Chief,
Agriculture Division

RE: Personnel: Horticulture and Poultry Specialists

Please request the TCA/W office to add a Horticulture specialist and a Poultry specialist to the Agriculture Division staffing pattern.

Horticulture products constitute a major source of food in all areas I have visited in Saudi Arabia, and there is much room for improvement concerning quality, production standards, and improved practices.

On the basis of general observations, the opportunity for poultry improvement is great. Production standards are low, and this is a deficit area for all poultry products. Much work can be done at first in the Jidda community.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 24, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Dr. W. J. Edens, Chief, Agriculture Division

RE: Monthly Activity Report - February, 1953.

During this month, much time has been given to communication with the Saudi Arabian Department of Agriculture concerning its own proposed plans for improving agriculture in the Kingdom, and the general plan of Point 4 Agriculture Division for accomplishing the same objective. Shaikh Ahmed Obaid, Director of Agriculture, agrees that a real improvement program in agriculture must begin with the farmers, but he places much emphasis on establishing large units of heavy earth-moving equipment and farm power implements that would be available to all farmers. This, of course, would be in a setting where the farmer now plows principally with a stick, uses very primitive hoes, and conducts most of his farming in relatively small fields with high wind-breaking dikes around the most of them.

Early in the month the Director of Agriculture requested that I submit in writing the plan Point 4 expects to follow in improving agricultural standards in Saudi Arabia. The following general plan was forwarded to him in the Finance Minister's office:

- a. In cooperation with the Saudi Arabian Government, select rural communities, or areas, in which to initiate programs of agricultural improvement.
- b. Station Point 4 agricultural technicians and their Saudi Arabian counterparts in areas selected for agricultural improvement. Their objective will be to advise with and teach present and prospective farmers improved farming methods, thereby increasing production and raising the standard of living. Point 4 technicians will supervise and be responsible for all work undertaken, but will be assisted by their Saudi Arabian counterparts.

c. In addition

- c. In addition to technicians stationed in the various areas, Point 4 proposes to recruit a staff of specialists in the fields of agronomy (crops), animal husbandry, soils, entomology, horticulture and farm irrigation. These specialists will be responsible for providing guidance and assistance in each area program by being responsible for planning and supervising needed research, demonstrations, and other specific action programs for the purpose of improving farm practices pertaining to crops, livestock, insect pests and diseases, irrigation and land development. The Saudi Arabian Government will be expected to furnish counterparts to work with the specialists so that later they will be able to conduct such work without the aid of Point 4 technicians. The work of all specialists will be in cooperation with the technicians stationed in the areas.
- d. An experimental and demonstration plot of land will be established in appropriate areas where a modest program of experimentation will be conducted to determine the more desirable types and varieties of crops for farmers in the respective areas. Also this plot of land will be used for appropriate agricultural demonstrations. The local or central Government will be expected to provide the small acreage of land required for such plots.
- e. Since agricultural improvement programs will be a joint and cooperative effort by the SAG and Point 4, equipment and materials necessary to the effectiveness of Point 4 technicians' work in the various areas will be supplied by the Saudi Arabian Government and Point 4 according to provisions of project agreements, which will be effected to meet the needs of designated communities, areas, or specific action programs.
- f. In addition to this community, or area, approach to the improvement of agriculture in Saudi Arabia, it is the purpose of Point 4

- (1) To foster the improvement of Governmental services to agricultural producers by assisting in the development of a strong Department of Agriculture which will place increased emphasis on agricultural research and extension work.

- (2) To develop

- (2) To develop greater confidence on the part of farmers of Saudi Arabia in the services which their Government will provide.
- (3) Furnish technical assistance to the Government in establishing on-the-job training for farmers in major farm enterprises, and in organizing elementary agriculture instruction.
- (4) To encourage the development of new farm lands where sufficient water is available, and where such development appears economically feasible.
- (5) To provide technical assistance to the Government in the development of a farm marketing program.

. . .

Later when discussing the above plan with Shaikh Obaid, he stated that he concurred in it from A to Z. That, of course, the future will determine.

Recently, another meeting was held with the Director of Agriculture. At that time he wanted to know approximately the amount of funds he should allot in his next fiscal budget for cooperation with Point 4. This was the first concrete step taken to recognize the TCA program. Following this meeting, a letter was forwarded to the Finance Minister, Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman, which set forth estimated budgetary items on a single community basis pertaining to (1) land for experimental and demonstration plot, (2) importation of improved livestock, poultry, plants and seeds, (3) materials and labor for repairing and building irrigation dikes, digging diversion ditches, repairing and constructing small earthen dams, and leveling land for better irrigation practices (4) community farm workshop, (5) equipment and materials for demonstrating the control of insect pests and plant diseases, (6) equipment shed and storage rooms, (7) petroleum products for travel vehicles, and (8) Saudi agricultural counterparts and their maintenance. This letter is now being translated for transmittal.

The Natural Resources Division is now drilling a well near El Darb where housing will be constructed for TCA technicians. The structure will conform largely to native design and will be constructed of native materials. Mr. Moon accompanied the drillers to El Darb for the purpose of selecting the camp site. It is my recommendation that the exploratory wells for irrigation water be drilled and proven before actual construction of lodging quarters is started.

The lack

The lack of agricultural technicians for initiating agricultural improvement work is of greatest concern at present. When arriving in Jidda last fall, I was confident that specialists in the major agriculture fields would be on the job by the first of this year. At present none of these men are here. The Saudis have been raising the question concerning when work will actually get underway ever since my arrival. I now find that I cannot answer their queries as well as I could last fall. In fact, the matter is becoming somewhat embarrassing. Furthermore, the best working half of the year is slipping away and the hot summer will soon arrive.

Despite the approaching hot season, it is hoped that technicians will soon be arriving, and that they will be relatively mature men of successful experience and well grounded in their chosen specialties.

During the month time has been given to program phasing for improving agriculture in El Darb area. This includes (1) types of improvement relative to extension services in crops, livestock, poultry, land reclamation and use, vocational instruction in agriculture for adults and young people; (2) personnel requirements - TCA and Saudi; (3) travel equipment; (4) housing, and (5) estimated equipment and supplies for the first year.

A three-day trip has been made in the vicinity of Jidda to observe farming conditions and practices during the winter months.

To date, it has been necessary for the Chief of the Agriculture Division to write in longhand all memoranda, letters, program outlines, reports of all kinds, and submit the same to pooled typists. It is hoped that this kind of drudgery will soon be terminated by the provision of secretarial assistance.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 24, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: George Robinson

FROM: G. W. Ferguson

RE: Food

This is to report that on February 23 fifteen (15) cases of food were delivered at my apartment.

One wooden box was broken open, and four (4) cans of Wilson's roast beef were missing. Another case had been carefully opened, and six (6) two-pound canned hams were missing. The case was renailed and wire replaced.

Mr. Ahmed Gaslan reported the first instance to me and has a signed receipt from the Customs that there were only twenty (20) cans of roast beef in the case.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 24, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith

FROM: Mr. G. W. Ferguson

RE: Commendation for Mr. Ahmed Gashlan, Customs
Clearance Clerk

On January 29, Mr. Robinson instructed Mr. Gashlan to clear my household effects through customs. He finished the "paper work" that morning and in the afternoon arranged for trucks and had nine lift vans and two large boxes unloaded at my apartment by five o'clock. He arranged for laborers to carry my furniture up the apartment as it was uncrated. This job was finished by the noon of the next day.

It was my understanding that he used his own car to carry out this assignment.

I wish you to know that Mr. Gashlan performed his work quickly, efficiently, and did not hesitate to work overtime to finish the job. I wish to commend him for his interest in his job.

cc: Mr. George Robinson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 24, 1953.

Mr. A. H. Nagas
Procurement Officer
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nagas:

In reply to your letter of February 6, I wish to state that our household and personal effects were received about November 1, 1952. Came through o.k. except for a few breakages. Our apartment is new and nice with electrical appliances found in most modern homes in the States.

I plan to have some additional groceries shipped before my first year is up. Therefore, I should appreciate your letting me know when my first year is up so that I may comply with regulations. Any additional information pertaining to this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Chon,

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 24, 1953

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fryer:

We enclose a copy of Draft Project Agreement for the completion of disinfecting building at the new Quarantine Station; a copy of the request for assistance signed by the Minister of Health; and a print of one-half of the building. It is obvious that some small structural changes will be necessary for ventilation and ease of operation.

If the Saudi Arabian Government agrees or suggests minor changes, we shall cable. However, if major changes are suggested, we shall forward a new Draft Agreement.

On information at hand, we believe four (4) autoclaves of approximately one hundred and fifty (150) cubic feet capacity each are sufficient. Will our estimate of costs be sufficient to cover these?

It is deemed highly advisable for a consulting engineer, on contract, to come to Jidda to design layout and write specifications. It may not be necessary for him to stay until installation of equipment as Brinck could serve as inspector. However, there is a great need for an engineer to design layouts of laundry equipment, ice plant, power plant and several other facilities needed at the Station. At present we have not received a request for such services. If the consulting engineer were to stay a year, we feel sure his services would be requested by the Government.

We agree that the manufacturer should supervise installation of the equipment and train operators.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Enclosures:

1. Letter of request
2. Draft Project Agreement #1
3. Print

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1953

TO: John Stacy

FROM: Robert D. Dolley

RE: Approved Part Time Teachers.

I submitted the application of a part-time teacher for clearance at the Embassy February 3, and have had no official information that he was approved. Can you give me any information about the case?

I am submitting the application of Said for approval as a part-time teacher and would appreciate his early clearance.

I am submitting an invoice for printing which was authorized December 8. This printing has just been completed.

~~7~~
Chron.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

LOCAL PROCUREMENT REQUEST FORM

~~February 25, 1953~~
Date

TO: Administrative Officer
American Embassy, Jidda

The following items/services are required by the Technical
Cooperation Administration, Jidda, Education Division:

<u>ITEMS/SERVICES</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
500 Personal Student's Cards	100 SR
4000 Receipts	160 SR
12 Attendance Books	84 SR

These items printed for use at the Commercial School.

COST: 344 SR

Executive Officer

J. A. Stacy

TO: Budget, Fiscal, Finance Unit, Administrative Section

The expenditure of 344 SR for the above items/services is
approved.

DATE

Administrative Officer

Chon

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

LOCAL PROCUREMENT REQUEST FORM

ADVANCE OBLIGATION NO. 17.

February 25, 1953

Date

TO: Administrative Officer
American Embassy, Jidda

Advance Obligation is

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The following items/services are required by the Technical

Cooperation Administration, Jidda, _____ Division:

ITEMS/SERVICES

PURPOSE

Advance Obligation No. 17 in the amount of \$150,000.~~XXX~~ for purchase
of machinery and equipment for Asir Rural Community Development Projects.

COST: \$150,000.XX
SR

Executive Officer
John A. Stacy

TO: Budget, Fiscal, Finance Unit, Administrative Section

Advance Obligation

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

\$150,000.XX

The expenditure of _____ SR for the above items/services is

approved.

DATE

Administrative Officer

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

LOCAL PROCUREMENT REQUEST FORM

ADVANCE OBLIGATION No. 16

February 25, 1953

Date

TO: Administrative Officer
American Embassy, Jidda

Advance Obligation is

The following ~~items/services~~ are required by the Technical

Cooperation Administration, Jidda, Natural Resources Division:

ITEMS/SERVICES

PURPOSE

Advance Obligation No. 16 in the amount of \$1206.00 to cover field trips of:

Donald F. Dougherty - Approximately 32 days.

Gus H. Goudarzi - Approximately 35 days.

COST: ~~\$1206.00~~ ^{SR}

Executive Officer

J. A. Stacy

TO: Budget, Fiscal, Finance Unit, Administrative Section

Advance Obligation of

The ~~expended amount~~ ^{SR} \$1206.00 for the above items/services is

approved.

DATE

Administrative Officer

Chon

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1953

TO: Mr. Schubert Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Payment of February Salary to Mr. Adel Kiblawi,
Assistant Director, Jidda Commercial School

Kindly arrange to pay Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of the
Jidda Commercial School:

1,000 Saudi Riyals salary for the month of February, 1953.

charging same against account now set up in your Budget and Fiscal
office of this purpose.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Chon.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 25, 1953

I have met the following TCA-disbursed expenses with my own
private funds:

Supplies and Expenditures

February 25, 1953

- 1 SR - Tire repair
- 25 SR - Automobile paper
- 1 SR - Gasoline for TCA car on 2/22/53
- 1 SR - Postage (paying for)
- 1 SR

LABOR

- 12 SR - Office labor

REIMBURSEMENT OF JOHN A. STACY

Supplies and equipment - 31 SR
Labor - 36 SR

67 SR

Acting

John A. Stacy

67/00

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 25, 1953

I have met the following TCA-incurred expenses with my own private funds:

Supplies and Equipment:

2 SR - Tire repair
20 SR - Onionskin paper
5 SR - Gasoline for TCA #6 on 2/23/53.
4 SR - Furnishings (Frying Pan)
31 SR

Labor:

12 SR - Coolie Labor
24 SR - 6 days @ 4 SR per day for car cleaning.
36

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

Chor.

February 25, 1953

1 Cupboard	SR 300.
2 Small Chests with Drawers	200.
Refinishing of 2 cupboards	80.
Refinishing and repairing 1 dining table	
and 1 desk including cost of materials	125.
Transportation and portrages on above.	<u>45.</u>
	SR 750.

Pay to Moh. Abd-El-Kader Dakhil and Brothers
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

The above received 2/23/53. Invoices attached.

750/00

Acting

John A. Stacy

750/

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953.

Dr. M. S. Anderson
B.P.I.S.A.E.
Agricultural Research Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland

Dear Dr. Anderson:

I should appreciate it if you will please forward to me one
copy each of the following reports:

Water-soluable Fertilizers, 1952

Liquid Fertilizers

Liquid Amonia vs a Fertilizer

Supplemental Irrigation Along the Eastern Seaboard-1949

Proceedings of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer
Application, 1943

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

WJEdens/1 2/26/53
JADUNAWAY

Chion.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

February 25, 1953

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953.

Dr. M. Khashukji,

Secretary General,

Ministry of Health,

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director,
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

Dear Mr. Hussein:

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal
Letter to Dr. Khashukji re Applications for
Scholarships

It would be sincerely appreciated if you would make arrangements for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. M. Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Public Health Division.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953

Dr. M. Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Thank you for your letter of 17 February, 1953, No. 4140/810, listing the names of three doctors who have completed medical studies in Egypt and who wish to apply for scholarships in the United States.

It is suggested that, if possible, you bring these gentlemen to my office so that we may discuss their applications and proceed with fulfilling the requirements of the scholarships.

Very truly yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

JGD

Chor,

2. Map showing areas Jidda, Saudi Arabia
survey has been put.

OFFICIAL INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

February 25, 1953

- picture - story of mineral resources study.

Public Administration and Government Services

Dear Thel:
Illustrated story of Monetary Agency.

This is in reply to your letter of January 23, regarding This material to show what Point 4 is doing and what the host people are accomplishing with our assistance. In the next several months we hope to be able to send you part or all of the following material:

Agriculture

1. Pictures of technicians in field; typical local agricultural scenes illustrating Saudi Arabian conditions. Proposed projects will be presented and if possible with pictures illustrating their locations. 4 projects.
2. Map showing agricultural regions of Saudi Arabia and localities where possible projects may be carried on.

1. Illustrated story of Railroad survey.

Education

2. Illustrated story of Jidda - Qazan road project.
1. Commercial School story - its history and growth, with pictures of school building, classrooms, etc. and how YCA is helping the Saudi Arabian Government improve same.
2. Industrial School - its history and present condition with pictures. Development Project
3. In connection with the possible project on firemen-policemen training, description of Jidda, its recent growth - illustrated with pictures of conditions.

General

Natural Resources

- If possible, a human interest story illustrating how a typical
1. Map of Arabia showing regions where wells have been drilled and water brought in, and wells projected. Story of what this means to the Saudis, how work is carried on, etc.

As time goes by and projects get underway, we will attempt to supply you with additional material. Any suggestions

Mr. Thelbert Taylor,
Acting Chief, Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, 25, D. C.

John A. Danahy
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation Administration in Saudi Arabia

2. Map showing areas photographed by aerial survey. Uses to which survey has been put.
3. Map - picture - story of mineral resources study.

Public Administration and Government Services

1. Illustrated story of Monetary Agency.
2. Illustrated story of Customs - Tariff administration. This would include dock works, harbor, local color. Story will describe need for TCA services, method of procedure, achievements.

Public Health

1. Quarantine story and pictures.
2. Pictures and description of local conditions as showing background for projected Point 4 projects.

Transportation and Communication

1. Illustrated story of Railroad survey.
2. Illustrated story of Jidda - Qizan road project.
3. Map of Saudi Arabian transportation facilities and how TCA is helping the Saudi Arabian Government improve same.

Rural Community Development Project

1. Illustrated story of project showing the wadi, its people, how they live and describing the various phases of TCA work.

General

If possible, a human interest story illustrating how a typical Saudi Arab lives and what Point 4 may do to help improve his conditions.

As time goes by and projects get underway, we will attempt to supply you with additional material. Any suggestions or ideas you may have on these matters would be welcomed.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation Administration in Saudi Arabia

CHRON
Technical Cooperation Administration

February 26, 1953

Major T. B. Ragland, Jr.
Air Liaison Officer
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Major Ragland:

This will confirm my earlier request that you obtain, to deal with an emergency situation respecting the child of one of our TCA employees, the following immunization in dosage and quantity required to be given to a six-months old infant:

diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus

Sincerely yours,

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

JAS:hm

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 26, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Personnel Roster

The following listing of TCA personnel is submitted in accordance with your request in connection with the reorganization of the Baker Clinic files.

Betzig, Edward
Bode, John
Bogue, Richard
Brown, Glen
Dolley, Robert
Dougherty, Donald
Dunaway, John A.
Edens, W. J.
Ferguson, G. W.
George, Diana A.
Goudarzi, Gus H.
Jackson, Roy O.
Kennedy, Robert B.
Marlin, Patricia I.
Moon, Thomas J.
Sinclair, Edward F.
Stacy, John A.
Swearingen, Lavonne

Odah, Yousif
Halabi, Mohammed Ahmed
Hussein, Zuhdi

Your forwarding this listing to Mr. M. H. George, Personnel Director, Baker, is appreciated.

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director,
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal
Letter to Dr. Khashukji re Establishment of
Laboratory for Manufacture of Vaccines and
Visit of Dr. Bevis for Consultation

It would be sincerely appreciated if you would make arrangements for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. M. Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Public Health Division.

Very truly,
John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

gaf

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953

Dr. M. Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Thank you for your letters of 17 February, 1953, Nos. 4138/808 and 4139/809, concerning the Project Agreement for the establishment of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines and the visit of Dr. Bevis for consultation on this subject.

In view of the fact that preliminary drawings are being prepared for the laboratory, we agree with you that it is best to delay the visit of Dr. Bevis to Jidda until these plans are completed. At that time, it should be possible to come to final agreement, subject to Washington's approval, regarding this project.

Very truly yours,

g at
Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 26, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal
Letter to Dr. Khashukji re Disinfecting Building at
Quarantine Station.

It would be sincerely appreciated if you would make arrangements

for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to

Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Public Health Division.

An Arabic copy of the draft project agreement concerning the
building for disinfecting at the new quarantine station is also

attached and to be submitted with the letter.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

GWFerguson/1 2/26/53
JADunaway

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 26, 1953.

Dr. Mohammed Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Thank you very much for your letter of 17 February 1953 concerning the disinfecting building at the new quarantine station, together with a request from the Minister of Health for assistance to complete this building.

Accordingly, a draft project agreement covering this request is being submitted for your review and comments. After coming to agreement on this draft, we shall prepare the final agreement for signatures.

If there are any questions concerning this draft, please feel free to discuss them with us.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

GW Ferguson/1 2/26/53
JADunaway

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 26, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Hussein, Director
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmission of
Letter to Dr. Khashukji re Establishment of a
Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Jidda and
in Mecca.

It would be sincerely appreciated if you would make arrangements for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Public Health Division.

Two Arabic copies of the draft of a project agreement concerning the establishment of a Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Jidda and in Mecca are also attached for transmittal with the letter.

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Gerald W. Ferguson/1
JADunaway

Chron

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 26, 1953.

Dr. Mohammed Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Sometime ago Dr. Shouman visited our offices and expressed great interest in the establishment of a Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Jidda and in Mecca.

As a result of this meeting, a draft of a project agreement was prepared and is being enclosed for your review and comments.

We would be pleased to discuss this draft with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

Gerald W. Ferguson/1 2/26/53
JADunaway

Field Series Letter #4
February 28, 1953.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

TCA AmEmbassy Jidda
Field Series Letter #4
February 28, 1953.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter No. 34 of January 30, and note your interesting consultations with Dr. Stratton.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Mr. McDaniel: You have no doubt received our telegram re Mr. McDaniel. I share Dr. Edens' view that he does not appear to have any technical education in agriculture, except possibly a summer course in the University of Wisconsin. When we consider what is expected of the general agriculturist stationed in a village, it is obvious that he must have at least an adequate educational background. I hardly need add that one way to ensure the failure of TCA is to staff it with men without sufficient technical education and/or experience.

This leads to a suggestion: Why not send biographical sketch at the time you decide to offer the appointment and before FBI investigation? This will give the field a chance to offer its opinion on the suitability of the candidate and save possible embarrassment to all concerned. It will likewise be helpful to state his present salary and what you propose to pay him.

Tollie O. Parker: We have sent country clearance for Mr. Parker. However, there is nothing in his record to indicate specialization in animal husbandry. He seems to us better fitted for the general agricultural position at the El Darb Project.

Irrigation

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

-2-

Field Series Letter #4
February 28, 1953.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION (Continued)

Irrigation Engineer: We are preparing a job description. Since there are irrigation problems connected with all phases of agriculture, we look upon this position as permanent. We agree that a soil specialist is an essential to a long-term program but there problems of water management, drainage and high water table in the Persian Gulf and El Darb areas that should be studied now, whether we have a soil specialist or not.

II. PROGRAM

Mr. Hamilton: We received a telegram from the Consul General, Dhahran, stating that Mr. Hamilton, Agriculture Advisor of Aramco, was requesting I come to Dhahran for consultation on the agricultural situation in El Hasa. Since I cannot very well go at this time, it seems advisable for Dr. Edens to go over and consult with Mr. Hamilton and at the same time get information as a basis for selection of regional headquarters. Dr. Edens plans to start early next week. I believe our agricultural program should profit by the advice of Mr. Hamilton since he has exceptional knowledge and experience.

The Natural-Gas Fertilizer Project

Yesterday afternoon, February 26, Dr. Brown and I held a conference with the Minister of Finance at his request. He merely wanted to be informed of the present situation in regard to the well drilling program which Dr. Brown explained. He then turned to the Fertilizer Project and expressed satisfaction with my letter of February 17 in which the substance of your recent telegram was given. He stated his views as to the impracticability of trying to combine the gases from Iraq, Kuwait and Iran with those of Saudi Arabia and repeated his previously expressed view that Saudi Arabia does not want to wait on negotiations with these countries. He then remarked that he had just wired the Saudi Embassy in Washington to grant a visa to the TCA expert. This was, of course, somewhat of a surprise since he had received no word as to a definite appointment. However, when he looked up the correspondence, it was discovered that the telegrams referred to a certain Dr. Otto, a Swedish chemical engineer employed by FAO. Mr. Johnson of FAO had that morning assured me he had no word from FAO as to the selection of an expert but that he had requested the appointment.

CONFIDENTIAL

Natural

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

-3-

Field Series Letter #4
February 28, 1953.

II. PROGRAM (Continued)

Natural Resources

Expanded Drilling Program: Some days ago, Glen Brown reported an interview with the Deputy Minister of Finance in which SAG plans were disclosed for a greatly expanded well drilling campaign, accompanied by a complete aerial survey of the whole country. The objectives as outlined were to bring in wells for the livestock of the nomads, particularly along the frontiers in order to reduce their wanderings into other countries and to find water for agricultural purposes. This program would run into millions of dollars. I have asked Dr. Brown for a complete report on this conversation so that you may know what it would entail so far as TCA is concerned.

"Steel" Deposit: The Minister of Finance reported to the Ambassador a few days ago the receipt of a secret letter from Mr. Philby in which he announced discovery of a deposit of steel (sic) of 12 to 15 billion tons somewhere in the northern section of the country. Philby claimed to base his report on the appraisal of Mr. Bogue who, as you know, has been with Mr. Philby for a couple of months. When I reported this to Glen Brown, he was quite disturbed. He said he had heard nothing from Bogue as to any such discovery and he had cautioned Bogue to disclose no information at all on his findings or conclusions in regard to mineral deposits.

Obligations of TCA under Natural Resources Agreement: I am enclosing copies of correspondence with the Deputy Minister of Finance on this subject. I suppose we may expect continued suggestions from SAG that the "fair share" of the USA in the capital expenditure necessary to utilize the water and other mineral resources discovered by our technicians is at least 50%. I consulted the Ambassador on this subject, and I think he is in accord with the general tenor of my reply.

Road Building Machinery: We appreciate your approval of our purchase of the road building equipment. Before purchasing it, we are waiting for SAG to complete definite arrangements for building the road. The present plan is to issue a work order to the Baker Company to build the road under its existing contract with SAG.

III. HOUSING,

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

-4-

Field Series Letter #4
February 28, 1953.

III. HOUSING, FURNITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS

TCA MANUAL: We would like to receive the following transmissions for TCA Manual, Volume 1, Organization, Policies and Relationships:

TCA: ORG - 3

TCA: ORG - 7

Furniture and Automobiles: Division Chiefs here indicate that they feel new technicians recruited for Jidda are not receiving adequate advice as to the bringing of furniture, furnishings and automobiles to Jidda. Our policy with respect to this matter, as clarified in previous writings, is that the technicians and other staff should be encouraged to bring furniture, furnishings and, particularly, privately owned autos with them to Jidda.

However, if the employee does not have such furniture or does not wish to bring them, TCA Jidda will supply furnished quarters for them and their families.

It is no longer possible to guarantee "after business hours" transportation. Everything possible is done to avoid isolating individuals and families by providing such "after business hours" transportation as is possible but no guarantee can be made that this service will be available. We hope that the policy relative to the above is clearly understood and presented to all prospective employees destined for TCA Jidda.

We are pleased to note that the Department will accede to our request for John Plaine or equivalent furnishings. Our experience with the Knoll Unit furnishings is such as to make us willing to wait the extra 30-60 days for delivery of more substantial furnishings.

Housing: We are in a position to accommodate at least two single men immediately and in addition, we can accommodate one family immediately. We require as much advance notice as possible, however, to assure readiness of quarters.

We expect our maintenance man (Italian from Asmara) to arrive this week. The employment of this "local" will relieve the Administration of myriad problems relating to repair and up-keep of TCA quarters off the Baker Compound.

Per Diem

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

-5-

Field Series Letter #4
February 28, 1953.

III. HOUSING, FURNITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

Per Diem: We enclose copy of a memorandum of February 15, from the Administrative Officer of the Embassy on this subject. His memorandum created a good deal of dissatisfaction among the staff at first but when the subject was fully discussed in conference with the staff members, most of them were convinced of the reasonableness, and in fact the necessity, of basing the per diem on actual cost data. As you know, the maximum of \$18 per day was based on hotel cost at Dhahran rather than on field trip expenses.

Secretarial Situation: With the transfer of Miss Oakes, the appointment of Miss Haddock and the local appointment of Mrs. Tucker, our secretarial situation is eased somewhat but not entirely solved. The resignation of Miss Swearingen is covered fully by correspondence and it is a matter of great regret that she has felt impelled to take this step.

Status of Point Four Field Activities

I note in a circular with the above title, as of January 31, two important activities have been omitted from the Saudi Arabian record, i.e., Public Administration and Transportation. I hope a correction will be made in subsequent issues since as it happens there have been substantial accomplishments in both fields, more in fact than in Agriculture, Education, and Public Health.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

**ENCLOSURES TO
FIELD SERIES LETTER #4
FEBRUARY 28, 1953.**

1. Copy of Adem Despatch No. 211, dated January 27, 1953, re Imam Ahmad of Yemen's Public Addresses on the Occasion of the Id al Julus. RESTRICTED.
2. Memo to Mr. Dunaway from Mr. Smith dated February 15 re Per Diem.
3. Memo to Mr. Kennedy from Mr. Dunaway dated February 16 re "Reassignment of Duties and Title.
4. Memo to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Dunaway dated February 16 re Request for Translation and Transmission of letter to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson. Letter attached.
5. Memo to Mr. Dunaway from Mr. Betzig dated February 16 re "Meeting on February 15 with Director General of Agriculture.
6. Letter to Mr. Hussein from Dr. Dolley dated February 17.
7. Letter to Mr. Hussein from Dr. Dolley dated February 17 re Kabbani.
8. Memo to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Dunaway dated February 17 re Request for Translation and Transmission of Letter to His Excellency, the Minister of Finance, re Utilization of Gas from the Saudi Arabian Oil Fields.
9. Memo to Mr. Dunaway from Mr. Kennedy dated February 17 re Trip to El Hasa Area.
10. Translation of committee recommendations re Dammam Port Customs and Railroad.
11. Memo to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Dunaway dated February 21 re Request for Translation and Transmittal of Letter to His Excellency, Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman from Dr. William J. Edens. Letter attached.
12. Letter to Mr. Tracy R. Welling from Mr. Dunaway dated February 23 re Proposed Visit Dr. Bevis.
13. Letter to Mr. H. G. Bolster from Dr. William J. Edens dated February 23.
14. Letter to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Dunaway re TCA-SAG obligations under Natural Resources Agreement. Letter dated February 28.
15. Envelope containing negatives showing living quarters of TCA personnel, the TCA office building, and views of Jidda taken from the roof of the Mecca Road apartment house.
16. Copy of Letter to TCA Personnel Officer listing Corrections
on statistical report of January 31, 1953.

February 28, 1953.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

February 28, 1953.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Mr. Sadek Hussein
 Director, Liaison Office
 for Technical Assistance
 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Sir:

I have read with considerable interest an undated letter from His Excellency, the Deputy Minister of Finance, requesting you to consult me in regard to the attitude of the Technical Cooperation Administration towards Article III paragraph c of the Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia for Technical Cooperation Program in Natural Resources. His Excellency's letter likewise refers to an order for spare parts and other equipment for well drilling and requests you to find out what the USA has contributed toward the cost of the program.

Paragraph c is one of five paragraphs which collectively outline the obligation which the USA has assumed toward effectuating the general purposes of the Agreement on Natural Resources. The purposes and objectives of the Agreement are contained in Article II, paragraphs 1 to 5 inclusive. The obligation mentioned in paragraph c must therefore be considered in the light of the purposes and objectives of the Agreement which in general are to carry out an extensive survey of the water and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia and to prepare maps, charts, and reports as the basis for more efficient and productive use of these resources. The program is thus one of scientific investigation and not one of exploitation. When TCA agrees to furnish field and office equipment, scientific instruments and materials necessary for the effectiveness of the experts' work, we do not understand it to mean or even imply that such equipment will include spare parts for well drilling machinery, well casings, fire extinguishers, sleeping bags for drilling crews, spare parts for heavy duty trucks or, in fact, any of the equipment or supplies mentioned in Mr. Lannon's letter of January 14, 1953.

All

February 28, 1953.

All this equipment and supplies are for the well drilling operations and are not included in the scientific and other equipment required by the U. S. technicians in carrying out their duties in surveying the natural resources of Saudi Arabia. It should also be noted that the USA agrees to furnish this equipment to the extent to be subsequently agreed upon but, as far as I am aware, the USA has furnished all the equipment necessary for the technicians and has not fixed any limitation on the same.

I note further His Excellency's references to the stipulation in Article IV that the Government of Saudi Arabia will contribute a fair share of the cost of this program to be mutually agreed upon in subsequent project agreements to be entered into by the two Governments.

The term "fair share" is not defined in the Agreement on Natural Resources, but the Congress of the United States of America has on numerous occasions indicated that as a matter of principle it should not be less than 50%. There are circumstances which in certain cases justify the departure from this principle, as for instance in this Agreement. Without elaborating on this point or presenting cost data, it is obvious from a casual reference to the obligations of the two governments as provided for in this Agreement that the financial obligation which the Saudi Arabian Government assumes is considerably less than that of the USA. I cite this merely to keep the record straight and not to suggest that any changes should be made in the terms of the agreement. However, it should be noted that if and when additional projects are undertaken, the obligations of each Government are to be arrived at by mutual agreement.

As to His Excellency's question as to what financial contributions the USA has made in connection with this Agreement, His Excellency should be informed that all the financial obligations enumerated in Article III have either been fulfilled or will be as circumstances permit. In addition, TCA has ordered radio telephone equipment to a value of some \$20,000 which will be used principally, though not exclusively, in the well drilling program.

I understand from Dr. Brown that His Excellency, the Deputy Minister of Finance, has indicated the desire of the Government to enlarge the water development program which, if I understand the matter properly, would entail the enlargement of the staff and increasing other financial obligations of TCA. In keeping with the spirit and purposes of TCA we hope that it will be possible to undertake this expanded program, but it should be noted that this depends on the availability of funds. I would therefore suggest the advisability of an early submission by the SAG of an official request covering this expanded program in order that it may receive proper consideration on the part of TCA.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

February 28, 1953

TO: Sadek Hussein
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Repair of Office Door.

It will be most appreciated if you will arrange for the repair of the door to office number 26 occupied by Miss Swearingen.

The door opens only part way and will require planeing or rehanging so that it will open completely.

Chen

Jidda, Saudi Arabia of \$5913.

RESTRICTED

February 28, 1953

Personnel Officer,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have received the photostatic report indicating the status of personnel as of January 31, 1953, according to the records of TCA Washington.

We wish to make the following corrections to this report.

- STRATTON, Samuel - Resigned - Left the field December 19, 1952.
- REI, John L. - We have been advised he will not be assigned to Jidda.
- HAZLETON, Willis - Not assigned to Jidda - We understand he is at Tel Aviv.
- BETZIG, Edward - As of February 1, 1953-Assistant Program Officer FSS-8, \$5313.
- ACHESON - Not in Field - We have never received information on this recruitment.
- SMITH, Louis - Not in Field - Returned to U.S. because of illness.
- MACHALEK, Jerry - Not assigned to Jidda.
- McDaniel, R. B. - Not in field - We have not given country clearance for this man.
- Parker, T. O. - Not in field - Expected here shortly.
- AMOS, John M. - Not in field - Returned to U.S. because of illness.
- BUTLER, Miles - Not in field - Expected here shortly.
- BRINCK, Neil - Not in field - Expected here shortly as Sanitarian-our records do not indicate he holds medical degree.
- STARK, Robert - Not in field - Expected here shortly.

JACKSON, Roy O. - Salary is \$6113 instead of \$5913.

No additional names have been presented to us, with requests for country clearance, for unfilled, authorized positions.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

13-78

MEMORANDUM

February 28, 1953

TO: Sadek Bey Husaeini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Stacy *JAS*
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Transportation for Dr. William J. Edens

Will you please arrange transportation, via Saudi Airlines, for Dr. Edens from Jidda to Dhahran, leaving Monday, March 2, and remaining in Dhahran for several days to return about March 7.

Dr. Edens is travelling on official business in connection with the Saudi Arabian agricultural program.

JASTACY:dg
JADunaway